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History of the MEXICAN WAR OF 1846-48

In Six Installments :: Installment No. Four---The Winning of California

THE California of the Mexicans was an immensely larger territory than the California with which we are now familiar. It was a loosely defined section stretching southward from the borders of the Oregon territory, belonging to the United States, to the tip of the peninsula of Lower California. It included what are now the states of Arizona, Nevada and Utah, as well as parts of Colorado and New Mexico. It had never been surveyed and no one pretended to know just exactly where its boundaries lay on the east and the southeast.

This old California was peopled by inhabitants acknowledging the Mexican rule, but still having a good deal of the Spanish feeling. There was an aristocracy of land owners, their individual holdings being tremendous. For common labor they depended largely upon Indians and a mixed-Indian class, nominally citizens of the republic of Mexico, but no more a part of the political mechanism of their country than the reservation Indians of the United States are a part of the government under which they live. California was in complete control of the landholders and, so far as the City of Mexico was concerned, they were the sole inhabitants of what amounted to a distant province.

"Manifest Destiny."

For several years before the outbreak of war between the United States and Mexico, there had been talk in the American press and among American politicians of the "manifest destiny" of the country, by which was meant that the natural borders of the country were the Atlantic ocean on the east and the Pacific ocean on the west. Without California, we would have a seaboard with only a few harbors—Coos Bay and Astoria in what now is Oregon and the inlets of Puget Sound on the northwest border. Naturally the "manifest destiners" coveted San Francisco. The "Golden Gate" was an integral part of their scheme of expansion.

Toward the end of Tyler's administration, this "manifest destiny" idea began to take a definite form in action. It was one of the goals of policy in Polk's administration. The means to acquire California were uncertain. The territory might be obtained by war. It might be filled with American citizens who in time might rebel against Mexico as the Texans rebelled and, after setting up an independent government, ask for admission into the union of states. Again, California might be brought to us by promoting a rebellion among the Californians of Spanish blood, who already were nursing grievances against the dominant political factions of Mexico.

An attempt was made to utilize this last scheme. The American consul at Monterey, south of San Francisco, succeeded in advancing this plan some distance. At the point of highest encouragement, John C. Fremont appeared on the scene and he developed a fourth policy. He established a government among the American settlers in the Sacremento Valley. This is known in history as the "Bear Flag Republic." The result was virtual civil war between the Americans and the Californians of Spanish blood. For a time it looked as if the Californians, angered against the Americans, would ask Great Britain to assume a protectorate over them.

War Saves the State.

Hostilities between the United States and Mexico came just in time to prevent this movement developing into a formal appeal to England.

The story of California is intimately woven with that of Fremont, who, as explorer, had fired the imaginations of Americans with the possibility of settling the far west and making of it a great empire. He had explored the passes through the Rocky Mountains and found the one most suitable for military expeditions and for settlers traveling by wagon overland. Exploration seems to have been his passion. But he had some interest in politics as well, being the son-in-law of Senator Thomas Hart Benton, whom Polk sought to have put in over General Scott in the campaign on the City of Mexico.

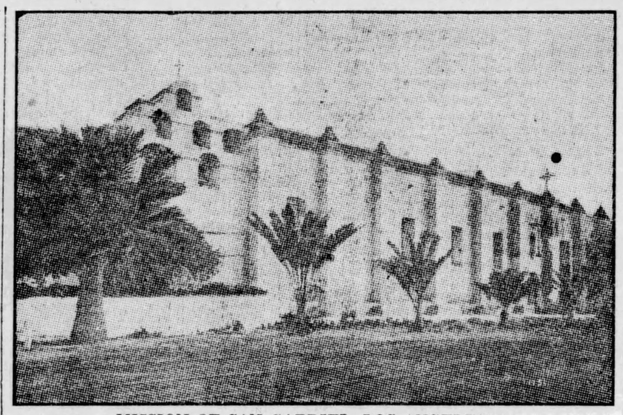
In the fall of 1845, Fremont applied to the Mexican authorities for permission to explore the California basin. The permission had been granted. But it was speedily revoked and Fremont was ordered to leave the country, word apparently having reached the provincial officers of the trouble brewing with the United States. Fremont decided to disregard the order and fortified a camp near Monterey. The American flag was raised and the little band under Fremont prepared to oppose the Mexicans in case any were sent to drive it out. Soon after Fremont changed his mind and determined to march back to Oregon where he would be within American territory.

Fremont in Control.

It was while on his way that he was met by a messenger from Washington, sent to warn him of the outbreak of the Mexican war. He was directed to watch out for the American interests in California. He was sent a commission as a lieutenant colonel and he read his instructions as giving him full authority to take the initiative. On July 10, 1846, he was elected governor by the American settlers of the Sacramento valley and it was then that the "Bear Flag" was raised.

The policy toward California was fumbled at Washington. Fremont was not the only one put in charge of American interests, General Kearney being delegated to assume them and also Commodore Sloat, commanding two warships. Sloat seems to have been instructed to fall in with the schemes of the American consul at Monterey, who was secretly promoting a rebellion among the native Californians. Fremont, journeying to San Francisco, raised the American flag over the forts and the customs house there. Sloat declined to co-operate with Fremont, and raising sail, put to sea.

An English man-of-war lay in the harbor also, and the belief is generally entertained that it was there to serve as the formal agent in assuming a British protectorate over California as soon as the Californians were ready to make their appeal. Fremont blocked that movement. But he was not warmly thanked for that. For, coming into conflict with General Kearney as to who represented the United States in California, he fell counter to the wishes of Washington. He was court-martialed and pronounced guilty upon several charges and ordered to be dismissed from the army. President Polk approved the verdict in part, but remitted the penalty. This led to the resignation of Fremont from the army.



MISSION OF SAN GABRIEL, LOS ANGELES.

A Formless Policy.

The entire trouble was due to the effort of the government at Washington to gain California, while at the same time avoiding a clash with Great Britain or the success of the movement among the native Californians looking to the formation of a British protectorate over the territory. The administration had no definite policy. Apparently it did not know which course to steer. Though everything came out all right in the end, the government was determined that somebody should suffer for something for which it was itself entirely to blame.

General Stephen Watts Kearney, with a small army of volunteers, marched over the Sante Fe trail into northern New Mexico and after dividing his force, part of which continued southward toward Chihuahua, marched into California, having taken Sante Fe, the seat of government of New Mexico, on August 18, 1846, and establishing a provisional government and declaring all citizens of the territory United States citizens.

Kearney was a good deal of a martinet, but still a good soldier. His march into California was a piece of daring for which too much credit cannot be given. The country he crossed was scarcely known and even the renowned Kit Carson, who was Kearney's guide, caused the army to undergo unnecessary hardships in crossing the mountains. A detour of 60 miles would have saved all this. The country was sterile. Even game was scarce. There were no beaten trails. To venture out of sight of the marchers or the camp was to run the risk of murder by the Apaches whose country was traversed. And the sun beat down upon the little army without mercy.

Kearney's force might have perished in the desert and none might have known its fate until years after.

The Californian Battles.

Kearney had left Sante Fe in midsummer. It was early winter when he reached California. A number of the Mexicans in California had refused to submit it to seizure formally proclaimed by Fremont. Some distance to the east of San Diego, for which point Kearney was marching in order to form a conjunction with Commodore Stockton's squadron, about 200 of these hostiles, under the leadership of the son of the deposed Mexican governor, made a stand against the Americans. Kearney, ordering a charge, the Mexicans fled after firing one volley, killing two men. The retreat of the enemy was followed with spirit. The American force was somewhat scattered by the pursuit and the Mexicans took advantage of this disorganiaztion, and turning, fought with fury. A hand-to-hand fight lasted for a half hour, the enemy finally fleeing after killing and wounding 31 Americans.

Seven miles farther on a still sharper engagement was fought, in which the Mexicans were driven from a hill, from among the rocks of which they had poured a hot fire. The Americans, having taken the hill, were compelled to encamp there until a reinforcement had come from the fleet at San Diego, 85 miles away, to relieve them. For four days the little army lived on the flesh of horses and mules.

The march into San Diego was made without further adventure. The battle is known as that of San Pasqual.

The insurrectos continued to make trouble for the invaders. Commodore Stockton had taken possession of the village of Los Angeles and left a detachment of 20 men to hold it. The insurgents took these Americans prisoners and also laid siege to a small party in charge of Santa Barbara. This company, managing to escape, reached Monterey after suffering great hardships. A force of 600 Americans concentrated at Los Angeles and Kearney, forming an army out of ihs dragons, the marine forces of the American fleet and such volunteers as were in the country, marched out of San Diego with the intention of crushing the Mexicans at Los Angeles and stopping the guerrilla warfare altogether.

The enemy disputed the crossing of the San Gabriel river, pouring a galling fire on Kearney's army as it waded across. After an hour and a half of fighting the Mexicans fled. The next day — January 9, 1847,—the Americans were attacked on the Plains of Mesa, the insurgents having concealed themselves and their cannon under the cover of a ravine until the Americans were within gunshot. They opened fire on the right flank and at the same time charged in front and rear. The insurgents were repulsed and driven from the field, suffering a loss of 85 men as against the Americans two killed and 15 wounded. On January 10, Kearney marched into Los Angeles.

These three battles were the only ones fought in California throughout the war.

Kearney Made Governor.

The fluctuating friendships of the government at Washington found Kearney in favor in the second year of the war and the Polk administration took his side in the controversy with Fremont. In June, 1847, Polk directed Kearney to assume the governorship of California.

So confusing had been the policy toward this territory, far more desired than Texas, that a strong opposition to the Americans would probably have saved California to Mexico. Luck, however, was with the Americans. We gained a vast stretch of land without great effort.

The Democrats desired California because they thought it would be made slave territory and thus give the slave states the balance of power in congress. As it turned out, California did not become slave territory. Instead, its economic importance quickly overshadowed its political importance and with the discovery of gold the state was populated with marvelous rapidity. In a few years, the richness of the country caused all political parties to forget whatever political advantage, either one way or another, lay in wresting California from Mexico.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Jan's Story.

"No, nto the North." There was a fierceness in Thornton's emphasis. He stood opposite Jan, leaning over the table on which the light was placed. "I've broken loose," he went on. "I'm not going south—back to that hell of mine. I'm never going south again. I'm dead down there—dead for all time. They'll never hear of me again. They can have my fortune—everything. I'm going North. I'm going to live with you people—and God—and her!"

Jan sank into a chair. Thornton sat down in one across from him.

"I am going back to her," he repeated. "No one will ever know."

He could not account for the look in Jan's eyes nor for the nervous twitching of the little brown hands that reached half across the table. But Kazan's one eye told him more than Thornton could guess, and in response to it that ominous shivering wave rose along his spine. Thornton would never know that Jan's fingers twitched for an instant in their old mad desire to leap at a human throat.

"You will not do that," he said quietly.

"Yes, I will," replied Thornton. "I have made up my mind. Nothing can stop me but—death."

"There is one other thing that can stop you, and will, m'sieur," said Jan as quietly as before. "I, Jan Thoreau, will stop you."

Thornton rose slowly, staring down into Jan's face. The flush about his eyes grew deeper.

"I will stop you," repeated Jan, rising also. "And I am not death."

He went to Thornton and placed his two hands upon his shoulders, and in his eyes there glowed now that gentle light which had made Thornton love him as he had loved no other man on earth.

"M'sieur, I will stop you," he said again, speaking as though to a brother. "Sit down. I am going to tell you something. And when I have told you this you will take my hand, and you will say, 'Jan Thoreau, I thank the Great God that something like this has happened before, and that it has come to my ears in time to save the one I love.' Sit down, m'sieur."

Jan had aged five years during those two hours in the office of the sub-commissioner; he aged now as Thornton looked at him. There came the same tired, hopeless glow into his eyes, the same tense lines in his face. And yet, quickly, he changed as he had not changed on that afternoon. Two livid spots began to burn in his cheeks as he sat down opposite Thornton. He turned the light low, and his eyes glowed more darkly and with an animal-like lustre in the half gloom. Something in him now, a quivering, struggling passion that lay behind those eyes, held Thornton white and silent.

"M'sieur," he began in the low voice which Thornton was beginning to understand, "I am going to tell you something which I have told to but two other human beings. It is the story of another man—a man from civilization, like you, who came up into this country of ours years and years ago, and who met a woman, as you have met this girl at Oxford House, and who loved her as you love this one, and perhaps more. It is singular that the case should be so similar, m'sieur, and it is because of this that I believe Our Blessed Lady gives me courage to tell it to you. For this man, like you, left a wife—and two children—when he came into the north. M'sieur, I pray the Great God to forgive him, for he left a third child—unborn."

Jan leaned upon his hand so that it shaded his face.

"It is not so much of that as of what followed that I am going to tell it to you, m'sieur," he went on. "It was a beautiful love—on the woman's part, and it would have been a beautiful love on the man's part if it had been pure. For her he gave up everything, even his God—as you would give up everything—and your God—for this girl at Oxford House. M'sieur, I will speak mostly of the woman now. She was beautiful. She was one of the three most beautiful things that God ever placed in the world, and she loved this man. She married him, believed in him, was ready to die for him, to follow him to the ends of the earth, as our women will do for the men they love. God in Heaven, can you not guess what happened, m'sieur? A child was born!"

So fiercely did Jan cry out the words that Thornton jerked back as though a blow had been struck at him from out of the gloom.

"A child was born!" repeated Jan, and Thornton heard his nails digging into the table. "That was the first curse of God—a child! La Charogne—les betes de charogne—that is what we call them—beasts of carrion and carrion eaters, breeders of devils and sin! Mon Dieu, that is what happened! A child was born, with the curse of God upon him!"

Jan stopped, his nails digging deeper, his breath escaping from him as though he had been running.

"Down in your world he would have grown up a man," he continued, speaking more calmly. "I have heard that—since. It is common down there to be a two-legged carrion—a man or a woman born out of wedlock. I have been told so, and that it is a curse not without hope. But here it is different. The curse never dies. It follows, day after day, year after year. And this child—more unfortunate than the wild things, was born one of them. Do you understand, m'sieur? If the winds had whispered the secret nothing would have come near him—the Indian women would sooner have touched the plague—he would have been an outcast, despised as he grew older, pointed at and taunted, called names which are worse than those called to the lowest and meanest dogs. That is what it means to be born under that curse—up here."

He waited for Thornton to speak, but the other sat silent and moveless across the table.

"The curse worked swiftly, m'sieur. It came first—in remorse—to the man. It gnawed at his soul, ate him alive, and drove him from place to place with the woman and child. The purity and love of the woman added to his suffering, and at last he came to know that the hand of God had fallen upon his head. The woman saw his grief, but did not know the reason for it. And so the curse first came to her. They went north—far north, above the Barren Lands, and the curse followed there. It gnawed at his life until he—died. That was seven years after the child was born."

The oil lamp sputtered and began to smoke, and with a quick movement Jan turned the wick down until they were left in darkness.

"M'sieur, it was then that the curse began to fall upon the woman and the child. Do you not believe that about the sins of the fathers falling upon others? Mon Dieu, it is so—it is so. It came in many small ways—and then—the curse—it came suddenly—like this.' Jan's voice came in a hissing whisper now. Thornton could feel his hot breath as he leaned over the table, and in the darkness Jan's eyes shone like two coals of fire. "It came like this!" panted Jan. "There was a new missioner at the post—a—a Christian from the south, and he was a great friend to the woman, and preached God, and she believed him. The boy was very young, and saw things, but did not understand at first. He knew, afterward, that the missioner loved his mother's beauty, and that he tried hard to win it—and failed, for the woman, until death, would love only the one to whom she had given herself first. Great God, it happened then—one night when every soul was about the big fires at the caribou roast, and there was no one near the lonely little cabin where the boy and his mother lived. The boy was at the feast, but he ran home—with a bit of dripping meat as a gift

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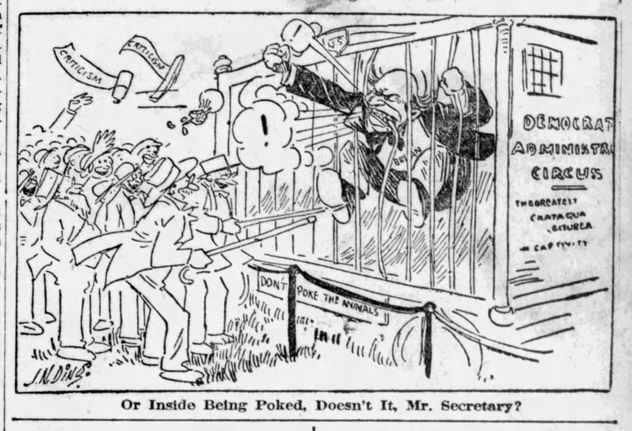
POKING THE ANIMALS

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.

It Makes All the Difference in the World Whether You Are Outside Doing the Poking



Or Inside Being Poked, Doesn't It, Mr. Secretary?

Many Women Injured in Stampede to See a Dead Naval Hero

Dan Haggerty was a hero. It was Dan Haggerty who, during the fighting at Vera Cruz, volunteered to signal the fleet. Before his message was finished the bullet from the gun of a Mexican sniper pierced his body, and he fell dead.

At Cambridge, Mass., Wednesday night, last week, Corporal Dan Haggerty's body lay in state in militia armory. In a stampede to view the body of this hero, more than a hundred women were trampled upon.

At one time all the officers' rooms in the armory were filled with patients. Later most of them were sent to their homes. Besides those taken into the armory, a number were removed to private houses in the vicinity. Several were unconscious at a late hour.

So great was the crush in front of the building that a half hundred policemen found themselves powerless and an assembly call was sounded for the militia. A provisional company was formed, and, armed with rifles, pushed the crowd back and formed a lane through which the people made their way in more orderly fashion into the building.

The street in the vicinity was littered with hats and other articles of clothing after the rush was over.

The parents of Haggerty had their dead to themselves only an hour or two at their Cambridge home. A great crowd which surrounded the house was then allowed to view the body. A short time later it was removed, with a naval escort, to the armory.

The town school board has voted to name a school in honor of Haggerty.

Letting Their Light Shine.

In New York city alone more than 150 electric signs are used by the churches. Perhaps the earliest illuminated church sign was a cross placed over St. Augustine chapel, in the lower Manhattan, nearly 40 years ago. Again and again Bowery mission and settlement house workers have met men and women who havet estified that the flaming cross on St. Augustine's was the instrument that turned them from evil lives.

Alcohol Not a Stimulant, Say German Men of Science

Do not touch alcohol if you want a real stimulant to labor, thought or play. That is the conclusion of Germany's men of science. Touch it, by all means, if you want to slow up your muscles and put a brake on overactive brain. Germany's best physiologists and psychologists declare that alcohol as a stimulant is a fraud; that it does not help either physical or mental operations, but as a mere narcotic slows down and deranges the vital functions. The feeling of muscle workers and brain workers that a drink has refreshed them up is, say the physiologists and psychologists, a subjective delusion, the result of the fact that foolish people have been spreading such notions for hundreds of years.

All this is proved by the experiments of Prof. Dr. Emil Krapelin, of Munich University. Prof. Krapelin is an unrivaled authority on the new science of ergonomy; that is, the science of the human organism as a work-producer. His experiments are made with the aid of the ergograph. This is a machine for measuring the body's labor output. It was invented by Prof. Angelo Mosso, of Turin, and has been improved. In essentials it consists of a metal glove which holds rigidly fixed all the hand except the middle finger, to which is tied a cord passing over a pulley and holding a weight. The free middle finger is made to pull at the cord and lift the weight in time with a metronome, and the exact amount of energy produced and of work done is recorded by a style on a revolving drum.

Prof. Kraepelin has been making hundreds of tests with single individuals and with groups, giving them first no alcohol and afterward alcohol in various forms and different sized doses. He first took a total abstainer and measured with the ergograph his muscular efficiency 10 times a day for periods of weeks at a time. From the records was worked out the average index of muscular strength.

Then, keeping the man to the same food and rules of living, Kraepelin began to administer alcohol. After every meal a glass of Bordeaux wine was given, this being alcohol in a supposed harmless state. The man immediately began to lose strength. The decline amounted in different individuals to between 7.6 and 8 per cent. Every man tested showed such a decline.

The fact that the figure of decline was almost identical in all cases shows that the bad effects of alcohol are not accidental or individual. It shows that they come from invariable laws. When Kraepeline finished his experiments with Germans he tried men of other races living in other climatic conditions. The results were much the same.

Kraepeline was at first in doubt whether alcohol affects the brain as injuriously as it affects the muscle. He has now proved that this is so. He tested the arithmetical capacity and speed of individuals with and without alcohol. He engaged a number of accountants of different ages and stages of education and made them add up long rows of single figures. At first the accountants worked without alcohol. Afterward they were given daily about four cupfuls of claret, the claret to be drunk in small quanties spread over the whole day. The result was a steady decline in the speed of adding.

On the first days on which alcohol was given the accountants did 3.1 per cent less work than on the former day. At the end of two weeks the amount of daily work had fallen by 15.3 per cent. Here Kraepelin cut off the claret supply. The acountants began to recover their old ability, and after four days' complete abstention they could add at the same speed as when the test was begun.

Kraepelin's next experiments for mental work were made with printers' compositors. This experiment was reliable, because the compositors were bidden set the type from already printed pages, and perfect uniformity was secured. At the end of a week, during which they were given alcohol, the speed in setting type had declined 9.6 per cent. The closeness of this figure to the decline in the efficiency of accountants in addition work confirms Kraepelin's theory that alcohol injuriously affects the brain according to invariable laws.

Alcohol drunk with meals is not, says Kraepelin, as injurious as alcohol drunk between meals or late at night. Men who abstained from drink during the day, but took stiff drinks when going to bed, lost next day 27 per cent of their co-ordinating power. The time and the form of taking alcohol thus affects more or less the result.

Last American Woman to Leave Tampico

Chicago, May 16.—A thrilling story—replete with hitherto untold insults and outrages—of the attacks upon American citizens by howling mobs of Mexicans immediately following the battle of Vera Cruz was vividly told today by Mr. and Mrs. Horace J. Carrel upon their return to Chicago.

They were refugees from Tampico and later boarded the U. S. S. Connecticut. Mrs. Carrel was the last American woman to leave Tampico. It was not until she was "arrested" by British officers and threatened with irons that she went aboard a refuge ship, she said. When the battle of Vera Cruz had been fought and the news of the American occupation reached Tampico, mobs of Mexicans formed and marched through the streets, threatening to hang all Americans.

"The natives of Tampico were aflame as soon as the first spark announced the taking of Vera Cruz. It was just like waving a red flag in a bull's face," said Mrs. Carrel. "And an American flag down there is just the same as a red flag.

"Mobs gathered on the principal street corners. They formed a long line, shouting, 'Quien vive!' (Who lives) and then 'Vivan los Mexicanos!" (Long live the Mexicans) and last, but most terrifying to us, 'Mueran los gringos!' (Kill the Americans).

"British officers came to me and ordered me to take a refuge ship. I refused to go. I was then the last white woman in Tampico and I did not want to go because we had all our earthly belongings there. But the officers said 'You are under arrest and must go. There is no time for reflection. If you do not go now we will put you in irons.' Of course I went.

"I was put on the Wild Cat, a small transport, and taken out to the Connecticut, where I joined the other refugees. I found Mr. Carrel there, too. He had been saved by a friend who sent a boat after him."

MRS. HORACE J. CARREL.

Abe Martin

Next t' a disappointed Dimmycrat ther haint nothin' as bitter as an Osage orange.

It seems like they pile all th' crushed stone on th' road t' success.

The Case of Jennie Brice

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER IV.

Mr. Holcombe was looking at his notebook. "To summarize," he said, "we have here as clues indicating a crime, the rope, the broken knife, the slipper, the towel and the clock. Besides, this scrap of paper may contain some information." He opened it and sat gazing at it in his palm. Then, "Is this Ladley's writing,' he asked me in a curious voice.

"Yes."

I glanced at the slip. Mr. Holcombe had just read from his notebook: "Rope, knife, slipper, towel, clock."

The slip I had found behind the washstand said "Rope, knife, shoe, towel. Horn—" The rest of the last word was torn off.

Mr. Howell was staring at the mantel. "Clock!" he repeated.

It was after 4 when Mr. Holcombe had finished going over the room. I offered to make both the gentlemen some tea, for Mr. Pitman had been an Englishman, and I had got into the habit of having a cup in the afternoon, with a cracker or a bit of bread. But they refused. Mr. Howell said he had promised to meet a lady, and to bring her through the flooded district in a boat. He shook hands with me, and smiled at Mr. Holcombe.

"You will have to restrain his enthusiasm, Mrs. Pitman," he said. "He is a bloodhound on the scent. If his baying gets on your nerves, just send for me.' He went down the stairs and stepped into the boat. "Remember, Holcombe," he called, "every well-constituted murder has two things: a motive and a corpse. You haven't either, only a mass of piffling details—"

"If everybody waited until he saw flames, instead of relying on the testimony of the smoke," Mr. Holcombe snapped, "what would the fire loss be?"

Mr. Howell poled his boat to the front door, and sitting down, prepared to row out.

"You are warned, Mrs. Pitman," he called to me. "If he doesn't find a body to fit the clues, he's quite capable of making one to fill the demand."

"Horn—" said Mr. Holcombe, looking at the slip again. "The tail of the 'n' is torn off—evidently only part of a word. Hornet, Horning, Horner—Mrs. Pitman, will you go with me to the police station?"

I was more than anxious to go. In fact, I could not bear the idea of staying alone in the house, with heaven only knows what concealed in the depths of that muddy flood. I got on my wraps again, and Holcombe rowed me out. Peter plunged into the water to follow, and had to be sent back. He sat on the lower step and whined. Mr. Holcombe threw him another piece of liver, but he did not touch it.

We rowed to the corner of Robinson street and Federal—it was before Federal street was raised above the flood level—and left the boat in charge of a boy there. And we walked to the police station. On the way Mr. Holcombe questioned me closely about the events of the morning, and I recalled the incident of the burned pillow slip. He made a note of it at once, and grew very thoughtful.

He left me, however, at the police station. "I'd rather not appear in this, Mrs. Pitman," he said apologetically, "and I think better along my own lines. Not that I have anything against the police; they've done some splendid work. But this case takes imagination, and the police department deals with facts. We have no facts yet. What we need, of course, is to have the man detained until we are sure of our case."

He lifted his hat and turned away, and I went slowly up the steps to the police station. Living, as I had, in a neighborhood where the police, like the poor, are always with us, and where the visits of the patrol wagon are one of those familiar sights that no amount of repetition enabled any of us to treat with contempt, I was uncomfortable until I remembered that my grandfather had been one of the first mayors of the city, and that, if the patrol had been at my house more than once, the entire neighborhood would testify that my boarders were usually orderly.

At the door some one touched me on the arm. It was Mr. Holcombe again. "I have been thinking it over," he said, "and I believe you'd better not mention the piece of paper that you found behind the wash stand. They might say the whole thing is a hoax."

"Very well," I agreed, and went in.

The police sergeant in charge knew me at once, having stopped at my house more than once in flood time for a cup of hot coffee.

"Sit down, Mrs. Pitman," he said. "I suppose you are still making the best coffee and doughnuts in the city of Allegheny? Well, what's the trouble in your district? Want an injunction against the river for trespass?"

"The river has brought me a good bit of trouble," I said. "I'm—I'm worried, Mr. Sergeant. I think a woman from my house has been murdered, but I don't know."

"Murdered," he said, and drew up his chair. "Tell me about it."

I told him everything, while he sat back with his eyes half closed, and his fingers beating a tattoo on the arm of his chair.

When I finished he got up and went into an inner room. He came back in a moment.

"I want you to come in and tell that to the chief," he said, and led the way.

All told, I repeated my story three times that afternoon, to the sergeant, to the chief of police, and the third time to both the others and two detectives.

The second time the chief made notes of what I said.

"Know this man Ladley?" he asked the others. None of them did, but

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

$3000 I WILL PAY YOU To Work For Me This Year $3000

Mr. Wide Awake Man!

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Not a bit of experience needed. Just say you are willing to work and I'll show you how to make this big money. These goods are daily necessities but sell at half store prices. F. Roley of Alabama made $33.00 in one day selling my goods. Beginners start right out making real big money.

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Don't fool around or waste your time when you can make big money on my plan. I've given you facts—undownable facts. My promises are right—my plan is right. So rise up and get into this way of making more money than you ever dreamed of. I put it to you square—do you want this job? Then grab it, now—this minute—and write me personally so I can explain all about my great proposition. Don't wait—get after this sure money—Now! E. M. Davis, Pres.

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The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

for his mother — and he heard her cries, and ran in to be struck down by the missioner. It happened then, and even the boy knew, and followed the man, shrieking that he had killed his mother.' There was a terrible calmness in Jan's voice. "M'sieur, it was true. She wasted away like a flower after that night She died, and left the boy alone with the curse. And that boy, m'sieur, was Jan Thoreau. The woman was his mother.'

There was silence now, a dead, pulseless quiet, broken after a moment by a movement. It was Thornton, groping across the table. Jan felt his hands touch his arm. They groped farther in the darkness, until Jan Thoreau's hands were clasped tightly in Thornton's

"And that—is all," he questioned hoarsely.

"No, it is but the beginning," said Jan softly. The curse has followed me, m'sieur, until I am the unhappiest man in the world. Today I have done all that is to be done. When my father died he left papers which my mother was to give to me when I had attained manhood. When she died they came to me. She knew nothing of that which was in them, and I am glad. For they told the story that I have told to you, m'sieur, and from his grave my father prayed to me to make what restitution I could. When he came into the north for good he brought with him most of his fortune — which was large, m'sieur — and placed it where no one would ever find it—in the stock of the Great Company. A half of it, he said, should be mine. The other half he asked me to return to his children, and to his real wife, if she were living. I have done more than that, m'sieur. I have given up all—for none of it is mine. A half will go to the two children whom he deserted. The other half will go to the child that was unborn. The mother—is dead!"

After a time Thornton said,

"There is more, Jan.'

"Yes, there is more, m'sieur," said Jan. "So much more that if I were to tell it to you it would not be hard for you to understand why Jan Thoreau is the unhappiest man in the world. I have told you that this is but the beginning. I have not told you of how the curse has followed me and robbed me of all that is greatest in life—how it has haunted me day and night, m'sieur, like a black spirit, destroying my hopes, turning me at last into an outcast, without people, without friends, without—that—which you, too, will give up in this girl at Oxford House. M'sieur, am I right? You will not go back to her. You will go south, and some day the Great God will reward you."

"Shall I strike a light, m'sieur?"

"No," said Thornton, close to him. In the gloom their hands met. There was a change in the other's voice now, something of pride, of triumph, of a glory just achieved. "Jan," he said softly, "I thank you for bringing me face to face with a God like yours. I have never met Him before. We send missionaries up to save you, we look upon you as wild and savage and with only half a soul—and we are blind. You have taught me more than has ever been preached into me, and this great, glorious world of yours is sending me back a better man for having come into it. I am going—south. Some day I will return, and I will be one of this world, and one of your people, I will come, and I will bring no curse. If I could send this word to her, ask her forgiveness, tell her what I have almost been and that I still have hope—faith—I could go easier down into that other world."

"You can," said Jan. "I will take this word for you, m'sieur, and I will take more, for I will tell her what it has been the kind fate for Jan Thoreau to find in the heart of M'sieur Thornton. She is one of my people, and she will forgive, and love you more for what you have done. For this, m'sieur, is what the Cree god has given to his people as the honor of the great snows. She will still love you, and if there is to be hope it will burn in her breast, too. M'sieur—"

"And you—I will find you again?"

"They will know where I go from Oxford House. I will leave word—with her," said Jan.

"Good-by," said Thornton huskily.

Jan listened until his footsteps had died away, and for a long time after that he sat with his head buried in his arms upon the little table. And Kazan, whining softly, seemed to know that in the darkened room had come to pass the thing which broke at last his master's overburdened heart.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Music Again.

That night Jan Thoreau passed for the last time back into the shelter of his forests; and all that night he traveled, and with each mile that he left behind him something larger and bolder grew in his breast until he cracked his whip in the old way, and shouted to the dogs in the old way, and the blood in him sang to the wild spirit of the wilderness. Once more he was home. To him the forest had always been home, filled with the low voice of whispering winds and trees, and tonight it was more his home than ever. Lonely and sick at heart, with no other desire than to bury himself deeper and deeper into it, he felt the life, and sympathy, and love of it creeping into his heart, grieving with him in his grief, warming him with its hope, pledging him again the eternal friendship of its trees, its mountains, and all of the wild that it held therein.

And from above him the stars looked down like a billion tiny fires kindled by loving hands to light his way—the stars that had given him music, peace, since he could remember, and that had taught him more of the silent power of God than the lips of man could ever tell. From this time forth Jan Thoreau knew that these things would be his life, his god. A thousand times in fanciful play he had given life and form to the star-shadows about him, to the shadows of the tall spruce, the twisted shrub, the rocks and even the mountains. And now it was no longer play. With each hour that passed this night, and with each day and night that followed, they became more real to him, and his fires in the black gloom painted him pictures as they had never painted them before, and the trees and the rocks and the twisted shrub comforted him more and more in his loneliness, and gave to him the presence of life in their movement, in the coming and going of their shadow-forms. Everywhere they were the same old friends, unvarying and changeless. The spruce-shadow of tonight, nodding to him in its silent way, was the same that had nodded to him last night—a hundred nights ago; the stars were the same, the winds whispering to him in the tree-tops were the same, everything was as it was yesterday—years ago—unchanged, never leaving him, never growing cold in their devotion. He had loved the forest—now he worshiped it. In its vast silence he still possessed Melisse. It whispered to him still of her old love, of their days and years of happiness, and with his forest he lived these days over and over again, and when he slept with his forest he dreamed of them.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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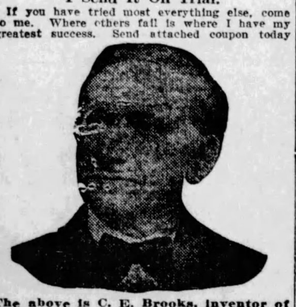
I Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today



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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Cucumber Bugs.

As a preventative for the striped cucumber bug, I dust the upper and under side of the leaves with wood ashes. In case it rains I go over them again. A Paris green spray such as is used on fruit would probably answer the same purpose.—C.

Natural Inoculation of Alfalfa.

The length of time which will be required for natural inoculation of alfalfa plants to take place will depend altogether upon the condition of the soil. If the soil is acid in its reaction, this process will be slow, if it takes place at all. On the other hand, if the soil is alkaline or even neutral in character, natural inoculation will take place gradually, depending on so many unknown factors, however, that no definite time can be stated within which it might occur.

Where soil has been previously treated with lime, natural inoculation will often occur the first season, and on some soils which already contain plenty of lime, there seems to be little difficulty in getting a successful stand, indicating that the bacteria are already in the soil or sufficient of them are introduced with the seed so that, under favorable conditions, they multiply and inoculate the plants within a short time. On soil where alfalfa has not been previously grown, however, it will always pay to inoculate, and if there is any question about the need of it, it will also pay to apply limé.

Alfalfa should not be pastured closely at any time, and it will injure rather than benefit it to pasture the hogs, it is best not to stock it too heavily, and plan on cutting for hay the same as if it were not pastured.

Organic Matter.

Organic matter in soils is very important, and the soil that becomes depleted at once begins to produce a lessened yield of everything. A soil containing no organic matter does not hold moisture as well as does a soil well supplied with organic matter. Also the bacteria that are so necessary to the well-being of many crops do not thrive in a soil having no vegetable matter. Therefore the frequent turning under of sod or of a green crop, like cow peas, is a great help to future crops.

Sowing Clover Seed.

Clover should invariably be sown in the spring and, under normal conditions, comparatively early.

Broadcasting the seed and following with a harrow has been frequently advised, and is successful in Minnesota during wet seasons and on heavy soils; but is often unsatisfactory in dry seasons and on light soils. Clover should not be sown too deeply, and yet it is desirable to sow it sufficiently deep that it will neither blow out nor dry out easily. Under most conditions, either using the grass-seed attachment to the drill or mixing the seed with grain is to be recommended. Excellent stands of grass have been obtained by mixing the red closer with the grain and sowing the balance of the grass-seed mixtures broadcast. If grass seed is mixed with the grain and sown with a droll, the drill should not be run more than from one to two inches deep.

The amount of seed per acre will vary slightly with the method of seeding and the purity and germinating power of the seed. It is believed that in general, too little, rather than too much seed is sown. If clover is sown separately, it should be at the rate of from eight to ten pounds of red or mammoth, from four to six of alsike, and from three to four of white clover.—A. C. Arny, University Farm, St. Paul.

A Watering System.

The man who has a watering system in his house, cow barn and hog lot is not quite up to date unless he also has a watering system in his poultry yar.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENT

Glow of Health Speaks for Postum.

It requires no scientific training to discover whether coffee disagrees or not.

Simply stop it for a time and use Postum in place of it, then note the beneficial effects. The truth will appear.

"Six years ago I was in a very bad condition," writes a Tenn. lady. "I suffered from indigestion, nervousness and insomnia.

"I was then an inveterate coffee drinker, but it was long before I could be persuaded that it was coffee that hurt me. Finally I decided to leave it off a few days and find out the truth.

"The first morning I left off coffee I had a raging headache, so I decided I must have something to take the place of coffee." (The headache was caused by the reaction of the coffee drug—caffeine.)

"Having heard of Postum through a friend who used it, I bought a package and tried it. I did not like it at first, but after I learned how to make it right, according to directions on pkg., I would not change back to coffee for anything.

"When I began to use Postum I weighed only 117 lbs. Now I weigh 170, and as I have not taken any tonic in that time I can only attribute my present good health to the use of Postum in place of coffee.

"My husband says I am a living advertisement for Postum."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—Sold by Grocers.

THE DAIRY

Few Good Breeders.

There are few cows so good that the best results can be looked for in breeding from them. What we want to breed toward is an ideal cow, the cow that gives rich milk, has a long period of lactation, is an easy milker, does not leak her milk, has teats of the right size and shape to suit the hand of the ordinary milker, is no kicker, has a good disposition, has a large power of consuming and using food. Now it is very hard to find many of that sort, and for that reason many cows are being used as breeders that have one or more serious faults.

The ideal cow has not been appreciated generally on the American farm, and the difference in price between her and the poorer cow has not been distinctive enough to make her appreciated.

Now that so much grading up is being done, an effort should be made to find in the mass of unregistered cows those having the desirable characteristics.

Lactation Period.

Cows differ enormously in their lactation periods. There are cows that are such continuous milkers that it is impossible to dry them up at all, and there are other cows that drop sharply on their milk yield after the first few months following the birth of a calf.

The writer owned two such cows. The continuous milker gave very rich milk and a large amount of it. The short-period milker gave a large amount of poor milk for about four months and then dropped off half in her milk yield. In two months more she had dropped another half. Yet that cow was a fine cow to offer for sale when fresh, as she had an immense udder.

The cow that practically goes dry for four months or more each year is not the kind of cow that should be kept, even if her milk is good, for she will transmit the short-milking habit to her offspring.—Weekly Inter-Ocean.

Churning Temperature.

The temperature at which cream should be churned should be determined by a trial churning of at about 54 degress F. If the butter comes quickly and is soft, churn at a lower temperature next time. If it comes firm and requires a long time to churn, a higher temperature should be used next time.

The churning temperature will be effected by the following factors:

First, the hardness or softness of the butter fat. Feed, breed and individuality determine hardness or softness of butter fat.

Second, amount of ripening. Sour cream may be churned at a higher temperature than sweet cream.

Third, temperature cream was held at previous to churning. High temperature in ripening and holding requires lower temperature in churning. —Idaho Experiment Station.

Slimy or Ropy Milk.

Milk gets "sick" sometimes. Just as at times certain kinds of bacteria gain a foothold in a human being or an animal and cause sickness, so also do certain kinds of bacteria when they get into milk and develop there cause so-called milk "diseases." Sliminess or ropiness such as sometimes develops in milk is one of the milk "diseases." Different kinds of bacteria have different effects on milk as well as on the animal organism. Many kinds may get into milk. Some of these have no effect. Others cause lactic acid formation with resultant souring of the milk. Still other kinds, of rarer ocurrence, such as typhoid fever bacteria, make the milk a disease-poducer if consumed without its having been heated to destroy these bacteria. Occasionally a kind of bacteria, such as that which causes bitter milk, will get into milk and cause a change, even more undesirable than souring. It is bacteria of this type that cause slimy milk. These bacteria grow and increase rapidly in milk once they get into it and secrete mucilaginous substance. It is this mucilaginous secretion that gives the slimy character to milk. Sometimes this slime grows together to form long strings or ropes in the milk.

THE ORCHARD

Spray for Codling Moth.

The late spring will bring spring and summer work together and many farmers will be inclined to neglect this spring because of the press of other work. It must not be put off or given up if you would have good, sound apples, worth $1 to $2 per barrel more than unsprayed fruit. The spraying must be done shortly after the petals fall, the sooner the better. Use a high pressure to drive the spray material into the open calyx of the apple.

Three pounds arsenate of lead to 50 gallons water is the best material to use. Where apple scab is present, and that means nearly everywhere that apples are grown, use bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur at summer strength, adding the arsenate of lead to it. Bordeaux mixture is probably most effective for preventing scab, but in some sections and with some varieties it causes burning or russeting of the fruit nearly as bad as scab injury.

Provide for Birds.

Make nests for the birds of all kinds, except the English sparrow. The presence of birds means the destruction of tens of thousands of insects, which would otherwies prey on the trees and plants you are growing. The objection to the English sparrow is that it wages destructive war on birds that are great insect destroyers.

Apples of Merit.

As usual the early varieties, Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan and William, proved to be among the best and most profitable varieties, if not the very best last year. Following them is the ever popular Gravenstein. But I have found three other varieties that I can confidently recommend.

The Fanny, coming about with the Gravenstein, but remaining much longer in good condition, is a large, very handsome apple, entirely covered over with red. It is a great bearer, and the trees are thrifty, handsome growers. It was highly recommended by the late Charles Downing as one of the very best fall apples, equally good for eating or cooking. In beauty it very nearly approaches McIntosh Red.

Another very desirable apple is the late Gravenstein, or, as it is known in some localities, the Milden. It comes about two weeks later than Gravenstein, which it closely resembles in size, color, shape and growth of tree. In taste it cannot be told from the real Gravenstein. Buyers are always greatly pleased with it, but wonder how it is that I have Gravenstin apples after all others are gone.

Following these two with me come the Rolfe, a very thrifty growing tree, with fruit invariably large and fair, nearly covered with red. It is a good eating apple when fully ripe and of superior quality for cooking, making it a very desirable market variety.

For a late keeping variety I find the Delaware, said to be identical with Lawyer, desirable for home use and the market. It is an immense bearer, the fruit is very smooth and fair, bright red all over, and will keep in perfect order to midsummer. It is second quality as an eating apple, but excellent for cooking, and its beauty makes it a good seller in the spring when handsome apples are getting scarce. It is much more desirable than Ben Davis, which of late years is being brought into our markets in such abundance.—J. H. Tenney in Farm and Home.

LIVE STOCK

Pure vs. Grade Hogs.

Grade hoks will probably make more money for the farmer in the runs than will pure breds. Pure bred hogs have their greatest value in the quality of their blood and their prepotency in transmitting their good qualities to their litters. Their value as breeders and in thus building up the quality as well as the quantity of the pigs in the litter is what makes them cost more than grade animals. Therefore, it is not, as a rule, advisable to use pure breds in the fattening pens unless the farmer hapepns to have some pure bred stock on hand or unless the breeder of fancy stock has more than he can dispose of as breeders.

There is no doubt but that the use of a pure bred boar on grade or scrub sows will give pigs which will mature much more rapidly and which will feed and fatten better in the feed lots than will the pigs of grade or scrub boars on grade or scrub sows. Here the introduction of the blood of the pure bred animal is advisable but the actual cash value of the average pure bred is too great to warrant has being fattened in the feed lot for slaughter.

Restocking Cholera Territory.

The only process of immunization that can be relied upon for susceptible hogs going into territory that has been infected within a years is the serum-virus treatment. Hogs so treated should be regarded as objects of suspicion for three weeks, on account of possible vaccination cholera within that time.

A farmer living on an uninfected farm in infected territory can safely purchase only (1) hogs that have been through cholera some months before or (2) hogs previously susceptible that have received serum-virus treatment three weeks or more before they are moved to his farm. In any case, hogs going to an uninfected farm should be kept entirely apart from the healthy hogs already on the farm, taken care of by a separate herdsman, and kept in quarantine for at least two weeks.

POULTRY

Demand for Eggs

The egg market is one of the steadiest markets in the world when not affected by speculation. The consumption of eggs is relatively steady throughout the year. What falling off there is is due to bad eggs more than to high prices. At cereain periods of the year consumers have to be on guard against bad eggs and stale eggs, and at such times use as few as possible. But the time will come when all eggs sent to market will be good eggs only, and the demand will become even steadier than at the present time.

Clean Food.

It should be a rule of every poultryman never to feed any material which is not clean and wholesome. Musty and moldy grain, tainted meat scraps or cut bone, table scraps which have spoiled and decayed fruits or vegetables should never be fed. If this consideration were always kept in mind, many cases of sickness and death, and low condition in the stock would be avoided. Keep clean all utensils in which food is placed.

Eggs for Hatching.

Discard all eggs that have ill-shaped or thin porous shells and give preference to eggs of medium size and length. Continue this practice each year and you will find the percentage of good eggs will increase each season.

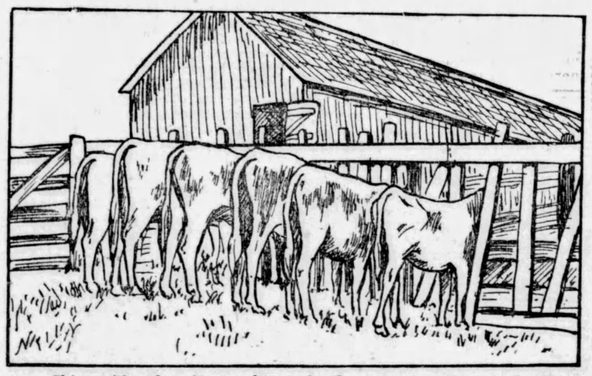
Place the eggs on a flat tray and turn them by rolling with the hands each day. It is not necessary to do this unless you are going to keep the eggs longer than four or five days. The fresher the eggs the better the results will be. About 10 days is as long as eggs should be kept for hatching, although fairly good results can be obtained from eggs kept for two or three weeks if they are kept in a place where the temperature does not go below 40 degrees or above 65 degrees, and they are handled as recomended.

Do not wash the eggs if you can help it, but never place a soiled one in the machine. A great deal of dirt can be prevented by keeping plenty of good clean shavings in the nests. Be careful to gather the eggs for hatching purposes before they become chilled, for if an egg becomes chilled it weakens the germs and poor hatches will be the result.

Kill Chicken Lice Early.

Whenever the hen is allowed to hatch or to mother chicks, much care must be exercised to prevent lice from getting a foothold and ruining the birds. The free and frequent use of lice powder, working it through the feathers to the skin, is one of the best methods of destroying the pests. Grease or oil is effective when applied to the heads and under the wings of young chicks, but care must be taken not to get too much on them, especially during damp weather.

RAISE CALVES ON SKIM-MILK



Skim milk calves in stanchions in the pasture. Calves should be tied when fed.

The dairy calf is ordinarily raised by hand since the milk of the dairy cow is usually worth so much more than the calf that it receives first consideration. It is a well established fact that a calf raised on skim milk is equally as good as one nursed by its mother. In localities familiar with dairying this is well understood, but in other places is virtually unknown and a strong prejudice exists against feeding skim-milk on account of the unhealthy and undersized calves that have been raised in this way. Such calves are the victims of ignorance or carelessness. The skim-milk calf raised probably differs little, if any, in size, quality, thrift and value from the same animal when raised by the cow.

The skim-milk differs from the unskimmed only in the amount of fat it contains. The fat is not the most important part of the milk for the calf. Protein builds up the muscles, nerves, hair, hoofs and horns, while ash is used for building the bones. The fat furnishes heat and fat. A substitute for the fat can be supplied much cheaper with grains, such as corn. The skim-milk calf is not generally quite so well during the first six months of its life as the one nursed by the cow, but often has a better development of bone and muscle. The calf should have the cow's milk for the first few days, as the calf seems to need the colostrum milk to start the organs of digestion properly. Take the calf away in a few days if the cow's udder is in good condition. If not, it is best to leave the calf with the mother a little longer. Mixed milk should then be given—not too rich—as rich milk may cause indigestion.

For the first two weeks, five or six quarts, or about 10 to 12 pounds per day, is all largest calf should be allowed. A small calf, as a Jersey, does not need over eight or ten pounds per day on the start. Feed this in three feds for two or three weeks. As the calf grows older a little more milk may be used, but at no time does it need over eight or nine quarts—16 or 18 pounds. Over-feeding is the most common cause of poor success in calf raising. It is a good rule to always keep the calf a little hungry.

At the end of two weeks change gradually—by replacing a pound or two of the whole milk—to skim milk. Keep changing from whole to skim a little each day until the change is complete. Then increase the quantity to 14 or 15 pounds per day. The milk must always be warm and sweet when fed. Nothing will more quickly upset the digestion of the calf than feeding warm milk at one feed and cold at another. Old and stare milk will cause indigestion and scours. Better let calf miss a meal than feed it on sour milk. All pans and utensils must be kept clean—as clean as the milk pails.

Teach the calf early to eat grain. This should be placed in a box easy of access, and encourage them at first by placing a little in the mouth after they have consumed their milk. Corn meal and whole or crushed oats—equal parts—can hardly be improved upon for supplementing skim milk. After two or three months, shelled corn is just as good. Calves will begin to nibble hay almost as soon as they will eat grain. Timothy or mixed hay is fine for young calves. After three or four months, they should be fed some legume hay (alfalfa, clover or cowpeas). An abundance of clean water should be provided at all times and salt also after the animal is old enough to eat grain and hay.

THE GARDEN

Treating Potatoes for Scab.

Treat your seed with a disinfectant to prevent scab or other diseases. For all ordinary treatment, the formalin bath is best.

The best method is to have a shallow tank, about 18 inches deep, in which a solution is mixed in the proportion of one pound formalin to 30 gallons water. Put in the potatoes and let them remain at least 1½ hours, then fork them out on a clean floor and let them dry. This shallow tank does away with the old sack and barrel method, which is so inconvenient.

When the treated potatoes are dry they should be cut. All things considered, it is best to cut them by hand. A thin, flexible blade is best for this purpose. One is sure to have at least one eye on every piece only when cut by hand. In this way an uneven stand in the field, due to planting pieces without eyes, is eliminated.

To be sure that every piece contains eyes the potato should be cut through the seed end. It is better to plant the whole potato, if small. At least two or three ounces are necessary to start the young plant before it gets its nourishment from the soil.

It is a good plan to let the potatoes stand a day after they are cut, until the cut portions have dried. The piece is then not so likely to decay in the ground and has considerable more vitality.

Garden Pea and Enricher.

Garden peas should be extensively raised for two reasons. One is because they provide a food very rich in protein, its most important ingredient being nitrogen. Whether this food is to be given to human beings or to animals, it is very important.

Pea hay is one of the best feeds for our dairy cows, as it is rich in muscle-making elements. In green peas especially the protein is in a very digestible form.

But the garden pea is also an enricher of the ground to a remarkable extent. Moreover, it has been so generally grown that the bacteria that works with it is probably quite generally diffused—at least wherever farming in America has become general.

Early Cucumbers.

Prepare a hotbed in the regulation manner, and on top of the soil place squares of good thick, firm sod, about six inches each way, grass side down. Then cover frame with a well-fitted glass cover, and let stand for two days.

Now plant five or six cucumber seeds in each square of sod, keep it moist and warm. There may come a night when it will be necessary to cover the glass with carpet or straw to protect from frost.

When the sun shines warmly give the plants air by propping the sash up a few inches from the frame; and when the plants are large, and the weather is warm enough, remove the glass entirely, during the warmest part of the day—this is to accustom the plants to the outer air, so that the change, when they are removed from the hotbed, will not be so radical.

Now find an old leaky lard can, or something that will allow the water to seep through, and sink it about three or four inches into the ground, where you wish to have the center of your cucumber bed. Fill the can to within about six inches of the top with manure, and when your neighbors are planting their cucumber seeds in the open ground, remove your plants from the hotbed, and set about four bunches of plants around the can of manure, sinking the squares of sod well into the ground. Your plants will never realize that they have been moved, but will keep on growing, as they did in the hotbed.

If there is not plenty of rain for the plants, pour as much water as they seem to require into the can of manure and the roots will be moistened and enriched at the same time, and you will be supplied with cucumbers from three to six weeks earlier than usual.

Huxley's Widow 88.

Mrs. Huxley, widow of the famous scientist, Thomas Henry Huxley, is ill in London. She is 88 years of age. She is the daughter of Henry Heathron, an English brewer, who emigrated to Sydney, Australia. There she met Huxley in 1847, when he was an assistant surgeon on the British warship Rattlesnake.

The Chinese language has 50,000 sign words.

Saskatchewan has a land area of 155,764,480 acres.

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Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmers son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realised for **Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.**

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

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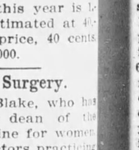

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gets ALL the butter out; best by test; write today for our free booklet, "The Science of Butter Making" and illustrated catalogue; butter in minutes; AGENTS WANTED. THE MASON MFG. CO., Dept. G, Canton, Ohio.

Farmers Want No War Until After Big Crops Are Cut

Columbus, O., May 13.—With a 300,000,000-bushel wheat crop and a 400,000,000-bushel oats crop to harvest this summer, Ohio farmers are praying that the state militia won't be called out for Mexican service—at least not until fall.

Of the 7,000 men and boys in the Ohio National Guard, more than a third of them are farmers.

"If they have to go to war now, it will mean that a lot of wives and sisters will have to help in the fields this summer," President A. P Sandles of the state agricultural commission declared today.

"The farm labor problem in Ohio right now is desperate. We've made a canvass of the state and seven-eighths of the farmers report themselves handicapped because they can't get male help enough to farm properly. Take 2,500 husky boys away from the farms, either to fight in Mexico or do border duty, and nobody can estimate what their daddies back home will be up against."

Ohio, from every present indication, is going to have a bumper wheat and oats crop this summer, and the farmers are going to have more real money jingling in their trousers than for many a year.

This year, 1,635,185 acres have been put in wheat and the experts figure a state yield of 30,000,000 bushels. If the price holds up to last year's, the farmers ought to have $27,000,000 for their wheat field efforts.

The acreage of oats this year is 1,489,000, and the yield estimated at 400,000,000. At last year's price, 40 cents, it will be worth $16,000,000.

Woman Practices Surgery.

Miss Louise Aldrich Blake, who has been appointed acting dean of the London school of medicine for women, is one of the woman doctors practicing in general surgery. She is surgeon to the new hospital for women in Euston road and to the medical mission hospital at Canning town, and is a fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Every generation must learn for itself that it can't believe everything it hears.

Make Your Dollar Produce More in a New York City Hotel

$2.50 PER DAY — A pleasant room with private bath, facing large open court. (Not one room, but one hundred of them.)

$3.00 PER DAY — An excellent room with private bath, facing Street, Southern exposure. (Not one room, but eighty-seven of them.)

Also attractive Room without Bath for **$1.50** per day. The Restaurant prices are most moderate.

Location

One minute from 5 of the largest department stores.
Five minutes' walk from 19 principal theatres.
Within a block of the Fifth Ave. shopping district.
Every line of transportation passes the door.
Fifth Avenue Bus lines and principal surface lines.
The Hudson Tubes across the street.
Elevated Railroad Station across the street.
Subway Station three minutes away.
Grand Central Station within seven minutes.
Pennsylvania Railroad Station just one block away.
For convenience one could ask no more.

The Hotel

EVERYTHING NEW AND MODERN.
A FIVE MILLION DOLLAR HOTEL.
EQUIPPED TO SATISFY THE MOST EXACTING TASTE.

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400 BATHS

All Baggage Transferred Free to and from Pennsylvania Station

THE HOTEL MARTINIQUE

On Broadway, 32nd to 33rd Streets, New York

CHARLES LEIGH TAYLOR, President — WALTER CHANDLER, JR., General Manager — WALTER C. GIBSON, Vice-President

ROUGH SCALY-LIKE BREAKING OUT

On Face and Hands. Kept in Misery. Itched So Couldn't Sleep. Almost Wild. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Entirely Well.

R. F. D. No. 2, Box 50, Highbee, Mo.—"Last winter I had a breaking out on my face and hands. It was rough, scaly-like and very red and just kept me in misery. My grandmother said it was tetter. My face and hands were just like they were chapped at first and they itched and I couldn't sleep at night. When I would put my hands in soap-suds or any kind of water it would almost make me wild they would burn and itch so badly.

"I found an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in a magazine and I sent for a sample and bought some more Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I would use them every night before going to bed and before breakfast. I used them for three months and I was entirely well." (Signed) Miss Trixie Dennis, June 26, 1913.

Are your little ones suffering from itching, burning, eczemas, or other torturing, disfiguring skin troubles? Are you, yourself, worn out with long, sleepless nights and ceaseless anxiety in caring for them? Then you should know that a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment will in most cases bring immediate relief, the little sufferers will sleep, tired, fretted mothers will rest and peace will fall on distracted households. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

CALL OF THE WILD GETS ISHI

Indian Forsakes Ways of Civilization for the Wilderness.

San Francisco, May 16.—Ishi, an Indian, who a couple of years ago was brought from the wilds of Tehama county by the University of California anthropologists and taught the ways of civilization in San Francisco, has returned to the wilderness.

With him are Dr. A. L. Kroeber and Dr. Saxton Pope, who have been developing his primitive mind. Ishi will take them to his old haunts in the forests, teach them to kill wild game with bow and arrow, to build fires without matches and to live as red men lived before the white man came.

PROHIBITION NOW LOST, SAYS POLL

Count of Noses in the House Indicates 216 to 217 Adverse Vote.

Washington, May 19.—A poll of the membership of the house completed by several prominent leaders shows that the Hobson prohibition resolution is almost certainly doomed to meet defeat when it reaches the floor of the house. As it proposes an amendment to the constitution it must receive a two-thirds vote. This poll shows 216 votes for the resolution and 217 against it.

Until today it had been thought that the resolution would almost certainly obtain a majority of the votes of the house, but now even this is believed to be doubtful.

Of course, all of the members of the house will be unable to be present when the vote comes. Others will decline to vote. In making up the poll all representatives who declined to commit themselves, but who were known to have prohibition leanings were conceded to the prohibition cause. The idea of the men who took the poll was to be as generous as possible to the prohibitionists.

Here is the poll by states, without regard to party lines:

	For.	Against.		For.	Against.
Alabama	6	3	Nevada	1	0
Arizona	0	1	N. H'pshire	1	1
Arkansas	7	0	New Jersey	0	12
California	5	6	New Mexico	1	0
Colorado	2	2	New York	10	33
Connecticut	0	5	N. Carolina	9	1
Delaware	1	0	N. Dakota	3	0
Florida	2	2	Ohio	7	14
Georgia	9	3	Oklahoma	8	0
Idaho	2	0	Oregon	2	1
Illinois	9	18	Penns'nia	20	16
Indiana	1	12	Rhode Isl'd	0	3
Iowa	10	1	S. Carolina	6	1
Kansas	1	7	S. Dakota	2	1
Kentucky	6	5	Tennessee	6	4
Louisiana	2	6	Texas	1	17
Maine	3	1	Utah	2	0
Maryland	4	2	Vermont	2	0
Massachus'ts	4	12	Virginia	7	3
Michigan	10	3	Washington	3	2
Minnesota	7	3	W. Virginia	6	0
Mississippi	8	0	Wisconsin	3	8
Missouri	11	5	Wyoming	1	0
Montana	0	2			
Nebraska	5	1	Totals	216	217

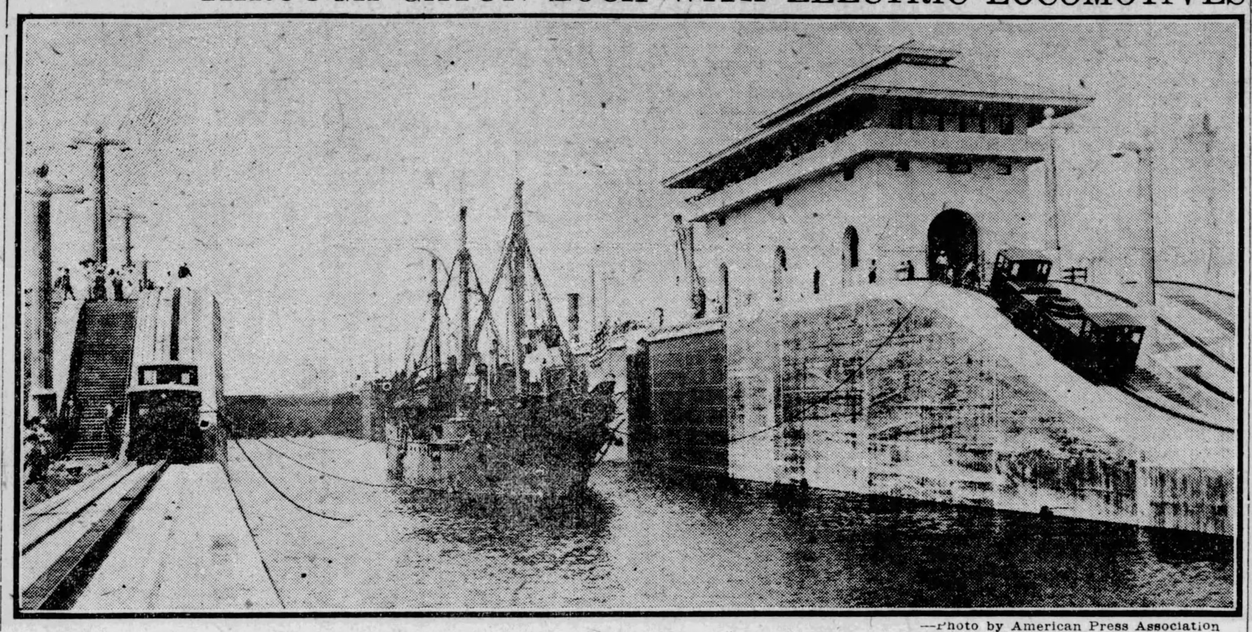
PENNSYLVANIA WOMAN 108

South Bethlehem, Pa., May 16.—Mrs. Bridget D. Curran, 108 years old, died here yesterday.

Four sisters, the youngest of whom is 92, live in Ireland.

Her mother lived to be 102.

THIS LOOKS LIKE REAL CANAL BUSINESS---TOWING A SHIP THROUGH GATUN LOCK WITH ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES



—Photo by American Press Association

The reserve ship "Severn" being towed through the Gatun Locks, in the Panama canal, by the new towing electric locomotives. This is the first picture showing the locomotives in actual use.

PICKS RESERVE BANKS' AGENTS

Federal Organization Committee Selects Five in Each District.

Washington, May 14.—Another forward step in the institution of the new federal reserve banking system has been taken by the organization committee, composed of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture and the comptroller of the currency, in announcing the names of the banks designated in each reserve banking district to execute the organization certificates of the several federal reserve banks. This action was required by the fundamental act of the new system.

Statement of the Committee.

In a statement accompanying the list of banks designated the organization committee says:

"The execution of this certificate will practically complete the incorporation of each federal reserve bank and when filed with the comptroller of the currency the election of directors may be immediately proceeded with. The board of each bank will consist of nine directors, six of these are elected by ballot by the subscribing banks and three are appointed by the federal reserve board.

"In order to expedite the incorporation and organization of the several federal reserve banks, the secretary of the committee has telegraphed each bank designated asking that a special meeting be called at once for the purpose of passing a resolution authorizing the officers to execute the organization certificates. Arrangements have been made with each of the designated banks to have their representatives meet in the office of the president of the clearing house association of each federal reserve city as soon as the resolution mailed to each bank has been passed by its board of directors.

Make Returns May 16-17.

"In the meantime the certificate of organization has been prepared by the committee for each federal reserve bank, and will be mailed at once to the president of the clearing house association in each federal reserve city, to be held by him until the representatives of the designated banks can be convened.

"In the districts in the east and middle west the certificates will therefore probably be executed and returned to the committee to be filed with the comptroller by May 16 or 17, and the western districts should be received very shortly thereafter.

"By the end of the month it is hoped that the committee will receive nominations for Class A and Class D directors, and the names of the district reserve electors elected by the subscribing banks, so that the vote may be taken early in June. Forms for the use in reporting election of district reserve electors and the nomination of candidates will be mailed to the several banks as soon as the organization certificates have been received and filed. Every effort is being made by the committee to expedite this election, so that the board of directors of each federal reserve bank may be organized in ample time to elect officers, select employes and banking quarters and to place the banks in actual operation by August 1."

Banks designated to execute the certificates in the reserve districts are as follows:

District No. 1—Boston—Bridgeport National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.; Casco National Bank, Portland, Me.; National Shawmut Bank, Concord, N. H.; National Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I.

District No. 2—New York—Irvington National Bank, New York; National Park Bank, New York; National Commercial Bank, Albany; Marine National Bank, Buffalo; First National Bank, Syracuse.

District No. 3, Philadelphia—Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia; Bank of North America, Philadelphia; First National Bank, Jersey City, N. J.; Essex County Bank, Newark, N. J.; Union National Bank, Wilmington, Del.

District No. 4—Cleveland—Phoenix and Third National Bank, Lexington, Ky.; First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio; First National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio; New First National Bank, Columbus, Ohio; Bank of Pittsburg, and N. B. A., Pittsburg, Pa.

District No. 5—Richmond — Merchants Mechanics National Bank, Baltimore; Murchison National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.; Palmetto National Bank, Columbia, S. C.; First National Bank, Roanoke, Va.; Citizens' National Bank, Charleston, W. Va.

District No. 6—Atlanta—First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.; Exchange National Bank, Tampico, Fla.; Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans; First National Bank, Jackson, Miss.; First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.

District No. 7—Chicago—Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago; National City Bank, Indianapolis; First National Bank, Sioux City, Ia.; Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee; First and Old Detroit National Bank, Detroit.

District No. 8—St. Louis—German National Bank; Little Rock, Ark.; Ayres National Bank, Jacksonville, Ill.; Second National Bank, New Albany, Ind.; National Bank of Kentucky, Louisville; First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

District No. 9—Minneapolis—Capitol National Bank, St. Paul; Merchants' National Bank, Billings, Mont.; First National Bank, Grand Forks, N. D.; First National Bank, Lead, S. D.; Commercial National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.

District No. 10—Kansas City—Denver National Bank, Denver; Central National Bank, Lincoln, Neb.; United States National Bank, Omaha, Neb.; First National Bank, Muskogee, Okla.; Rawlins National Bank, Rawlins, Wyo.

District No. 11—Dallas—First National Bank, Shreveport, La.; Durant National Bank, Durant, Okla.; First National Bank, El Paso, Tex.; Union National Bank, Houston, Tex.; First National Bank, San Antonio, Tex.

District No. 12—San Francisco—Phoenix National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz.; First National Bank, San Francisco; First National Bank, Portland, Ore.; Desert National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah; National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.

O'Shaughnessy Says Mexican Dictator Is Not a Drunkard

Washington, D. C., May 13.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires of the American embassy at Mexico City, last night told President Wilson the story of what happened in the Mexican capital during the days immediately preceding and following the occupation of Vera Cruz, and gave him an intimate picture of General Huerta. It was the first time Mr. O'Shaughnessy had seen the President since his arrival in Washington last week.

He denied a report that he plans running for congress. "I don't know what party I would run with," he remarked, with a laugh.

It is understood that Mr. O'Shaughnessy's account of General Huerta was such as to strengthen, if possible, the President's determination to force the elimination of the Mexican dictator. He denied, however, that Gen. Huerta was the drunkard that he has been painted in some quarters; he also told the President he did not believe the Tampico incident was planned by Huerta to bring about war with the United States.

General Huerta knew nothing about the affair, he said, until I took it up with him. One point brought out was the difference between the representations on behalf of Americans and American interests formerly made by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and those now being made by the Brazilian minister at Mexico City. The charge was able to demand certain things, but the Brazilian minister can merely make request.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy continues to retain the title of first secretary of the embassy, and will draw the salary attached to the post.

PRESIDENT FEARS VOTE THIS FALL

Entertains Doubt That Democrats Can Continue to Hold Congress.

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, May 18.—President Wilson is deeply concerned over the political outlook. A few months ago he was firmly convinced the Democrats would win the next house in a walk. He now entertains serious doubt on this score. It was for this reason that the President strongly urged the leaders in congress to bring about adjournment at the earliest possible date.

It is highly important to the administration plans and purposes that the Democratic party shall remain in control of congress. If, by any chance, it should lose control of either body this fall, President Wilson would be estopped from carrying out to the full the legislative policies that he has in mind.

Edge of Seven in Senate.

Thirty-two senators will be elected at the polls in November. A new house of 437 members will be elected at the same time. The Democratic majority in the present senate is seven. The Democratic majority in the house is, approximately, 135. It will take hard work on the part of the opposition to win the house, but a slip-up here or there might completely change the political complexion of the senate.

There are elements in the political situation that give the Democrats a good deal of uneasiness over the house. In the first place, Democratic leaders concede there has been a let down in business. They see signs of general unrest in the country. They are fearful the Mexican policy of the administration has not met with general approval. Labor is showing its teeth in Washington, and is making demands the party in power intends to ignore.

All of these things alarm the President and his legislative colleagues.

Wants Fences Strengthened.

Wilson is anxious that the boys get back in their districts to attend to their political fences in order that the party may remain in control of the two branches of congress. Unless President's Wilson's hand has lost its cunning congress therefore, will adjourn about the middle of July. The campaign of the Democrats to capture the house will be begun about that time.

Defeat of the Republicans, who had been in control for many years, was forecast by the Maine election in 1910. In that year Maine went Democratic. "As Maine goes, so goes the nation," gleefully exclaimed the Democrats. Republicans explained something had gone wrong in Maine, but that in 1912 the state would swing back to its old-time political moorings. Long before the election of 1912 it was apparent to everybody the Republicans were in for a smashing defeat.

Words of Discouragement Come.

Reports now coming from Maine are discouraging to the Democratic leaders. The elections will be held in that state in September. Present indications are that Maine, which cast its electoral vote for the Democratic presidential candidate in 1912, this year will roll up an opposition majority.

In fact, all the political news that comes to Washington is discouraging from a Democratic standpoint. The leaders are hopeful that the drift will change before November. They are basing their hopes on two contingencies. The first is "bumper crops," and the second favorable action by the interstate commerce commission on the application of the railways for authority to increase rates.

There is one phase of the political situation that the Democrats are not talking about publicly.

Ignores Demands of Labor.

This is presented in the demand of labor that the unions will be exempted from prosecution under the anti-trust laws. The Democrats refused to incorporate such an exemption clause in the administration anti-trust bill. As that bill was written under the direction of President Wilson, it is assumed he instructed the leaders in congress to ignore labor's demands. Democrats want to know who labor will hold responsible if the anti-trust legislation goes through without an exemption clause, as now seems assured. The exemption clause will be voted on in both houses without regard to political affiliations.

But the Democrats know that if the exemption clause fails labor will charge that the party refused to put it in the party trust bill. Whether labor will make a concerted attack on Democratic candidates as a result is another question that is causing members of the party sleepless nights.

As things now stand the only consolation the Democrats find in the situation is the division in the opposition. They admit that if anything happens to lend cohesion to the opposition they will be defeated in the November elections.

The Case of Jennie Brice

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

they all knew of Jennie Brice, and some of them had seen her in the theatre.

"Get the theatre, Tom," the chief said to one of the detectives.

Luckily, what he learned over the telephone from the theatre corroborated my story. Jennie Brice was not in the cast that week, but should have reported that morning (Monday) to rehearse the next week's piece. No message had been received from her, and a substitute had been put in her place.

The chief hung up the receiver and turned to me. "You are sure about the clock, Mrs. Pitman?" he asked. "It was there when they moved upstairs to the room?"

"Yes, sir."

"You are certain you will not find it on the parlor mantel when the water goes down?"

"The mantels are uncovered now. It is not there."

"You think Ladley has gone for good?"

"Yes, sir."

"He'd be a fool to try to run away, unless—Graves, you'd better get hold of the fellow, and keep him until either the woman is found or a body. The river is falling. In a couple of days we will know if she is around the premises anywhere."

Before I left, I described Jennie Brice for them carefully. Asked what she probably wore, if she had gone away as her husband said, I had no idea; she had a lot of clothes, and dressed a good bit. But I recalled that I had seen, lying on the bed, the black and white dress with the red collar, and they took that down, as well as the brown valise.

The chief rose and opened the door for me himself. "If she actually left town at the time you mention," he said, "she ought not to be hard to find. There are not many trains before 7 in the morning, and most of them are locals."

"And—and if she did not, if he—do you think she is in the house—or—or—the cellar?"

"Not unless Ladley is more of a fool than I think he is," he said, smiling. "Personally, I believe she has gone away, as he says she did. But if she hasn't—he probably took the body with him when he said he was getting medicine, and dropped it in the current somewhere. But we must go slow with all this. There's no use shouting 'wolf' yet."

"But—the towel?"

"He may have cut himself, shaving. It has been done."

"And the knife?"

He shrugged his shoulders good naturedly.

"I've seen a perfectly good knife spoiled opening a bottle of pickles."

"But the slippers? And the clock?"

"My good woman, enough shoes and slippers are forgotten in the bottoms of cupboards year after year in flood-time, and are found floating around the streets, to make all the old clothesmen in town happy. I have seen almost everything floating about, during one of these annual floods."

"I dare say you never saw an onyx clock floating around," I replied a little sharply. I had no sense of humor that day. He stopped smiling at once, and stood tugging at his mustache.

"No," he admitted. "An onyx clock sinks, that's true. That's a very nice little point, that onyx clock. He may be trying to sell it, or perhaps—" He did not finish.

I went back immediately, only stopping at the market to get meat for Mr. Reynolds' supper. It was after half past five and dusk was coming on. I got a boat and was rowed directly home. Peter was not at the foot of the steps. I paid the boatman and let him go, and turned to go up the stairs. Some one was speaking in the hall above.

I have read somewhere that no two voices are exactly alike, just as no two violins ever produce precisely the same sound. I think it is what they call the timber that is different. I have, for instance, never heard a voice like Mr. Pitman's, although Mr. Harry Lauder's in a phonograph resembles it. And voices have always done for me what odors do for some people, revived forgotten scenes and old memories. But the memory that the voice at the head of the stairs brought back was not very old, although I had forgotten it. I seemed to hear again, all at once, the lapping of the water Sunday morning as it began to come in over the door-sill; the sound of Terry ripping up the parlor carpet, and Mrs. Ladley calling me a she-devil in the next room, in reply to this very voice.

But when I got to the top of the stairs, it was only Mr. Howell, who had brought his visitor to the flood district, and on getting her splashed with the muddy water, had taken her to my house for a towel and a cake of soap.

I lighted the lamp in the hall, and Mr. Howell introduced the girl. She was a pretty girl, slim and young, and she had taken her wetting good naturedly.

"I know we are intruders, Mrs. Pitman," she said, holding out her hand. "Especially now, when you are in trouble."

"I have told Miss Harvey a little," Mr. Howell said, "and I promised to show her Peter, but he is not here."

I think I had known it was my sister's child from the moment I lighted the lamp. There was something of Alma in her, not Alma's hardness or haughtiness, but Alma's dark blue eyes with black lashes, and Alma's nose. Alma was always the beauty of the family. What with the day's excitement, and seeing Alma's child like this, in my house, I felt things going round and clutched at the stair-rail. Mr. Howell caught me.

"Why, Mrs. Pitman!" he said. "What's the matter?"

I got myself in hand in a moment and smiled at the girl.

"Nothing at all," I said. "Indigestion, most likely. Too much tea the last day or two, and not enough solid food. I've been too anxious to eat."

Lida—for she was that to me at once, although I had never seen her before—Lida was all sympathy and sweetness. She actually asked me to go with her to a restaurant and have a real dinner. I could imagine Alma, had she known! But I excused myself.

"I have to cook something for Mr. Reynolds," I said, "and I'm better now, anyhow, thank you. Mr. Howell, may I speak to you for a moment?"

He followed me along the back hall, which was dusk.

"I have remembered something that I had forgotten, Mr. Howell," I said. "On Sunday morning, the Ladleys had a visitor."

"Yes?"

"They had very few visitors."

"I see."

"I did not see him, but—I heard his voice." Mr. Howell did not move, but I fancied he drew his breath in quickly. "It sounded—it was not by any chance you?"

"I? A newspaper man, who goes to bed at 3 a. m. on Sunday morning, up and about at 10!"

"I didn't say what time it was," I said sharply.

But at that moment Lida called from the front hall.

"I think I hear Peter," she said. "He is shut in somewhere, whining."

We went forward at once. She was right. Peter was scratching at the door of Mr. Ladley's room, although I had left the door closed and Peter in the hall. I let him out, and he crawled to me on three legs, whimpering. Mr. Howell bent over him and felt the fourth.

"Poor little beast!" he said. "His leg is broken!"

He made a splint for the dog, and with Lida helping, they put him to bed in a clothes basket in my upstairs kitchen. It was easy to see how things lay with Mr. Howell. He was all eyes for her: he made excuses to touch her hand or her arm—little caressing touches that made her color heighten. And with it all, there was a sort of hopelessness in his manner, as if he knew how far the girl was out of his reach. Knowing Alma and her pride, I knew better than they how hopeless it was.

I was not so sure about Lida. I wondered if she was in love with the boy, or only in love with love. She was very young, as I had been. God help her, if, like me, she sacrified everything, to discover, too late, that she was only in love with love!

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Pribilof Islands is the seat of the most important seal colony in the world. Next in importance is the Commander herd, owned by Russia, while the Kuril herd, owned by Japan, comes third.

Dubs Roosevelt the Knight of the Road

Chicago, May 15.—The world's master traveling salesman—that is Theodore Roosevelt's latest title as conferred upon him by United Commercial Travelers who gathered today at the Hotel La Salle. Homer McKee, of Indianapolis, in an address, dubbed the ex-President Knight of the Road.

"Salesmanship is our national life and America is a nation of salesmen," said the speaker. "Getting the order is the king of sports. Politics is purely a matter of salesmanship. From the President down, our problem is that of getting the signature on the dotted line.

"Down in South America we have the spectacle of a real salesman who knows enough to step around the corner while the 'prospect' looks over his line. Theodore Roosevelt is always dangerous in competition. He can anticipate the public demand and has the courage to wait for the psychological moment."

By the use of improved ovens, which collected the byproducts, the coke industry of the United States saved $16,070,000 last year, which would have been wasted by old methods of manufacture.

AGENTS LOOK HERE

Novitas Sales Company of Waltham, Mass., manufactures novelties which you can sell quickly and at good profit. These novelties may be sold as readily by women as men. They are necessities in the home, in the factory and the office. Send for catalogue with special gross prices. Better still, send for samples of whatever interests you. All orders for dozen lots sent postage prepaid.

WATCH POCKET LIGHTER
Looks like a hunting case watch. Fits snugly in vest pocket. May be worn at the other end of watch chain. Heavily nickel plated. Perfect action. Does away with matches. $2.00 per dozen. Sample by mail..... 25c

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The original Novitas of which over 2,000,000 have been sold. Handy, safe, simple. For vest pocket. "Turn the wheel, it lights the wick and does the trick." $2.00 per dozen. Sample by mail 25c

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A new idea in pencil sharpeners. On the principle of a carpenter's plane. Gives a long or short bevel and will not break the point. Double cutting edge of hardened diamond steel. Easily re-sharpened. 75 cents per dozen. Sample by mail.... 10c

A NEW GAS LIGHTER
The only practical gas lighter ever made. Good for stoves and illuminating gas, also for acetylene lamps on automobiles. $1.25 per dozen. Sample by mail 15c

A NEW KEY RING
No more finger nails broken to put keys on or take them off the key ring. This original spring lock is simply pushed aside and the job is done in a jiffy. 35 cents a dozen. Sample by mail..... 5c

STORM LIGHTER
Will light in a hurricane. Doesn't flame; it glows, so the harder the wind blows the stronger it burns. Invaluable to sportsmen, automobilists, yachtsmen, golfers, etc. An extra wick with each lighter. $2.00 per dozen. Sample by mail 25c

A STAIN REMOVER
that really cleans. Especially efficient in taking out those nasty little spots on men's clothes. A little rubbing and there you are, spick and span, a well dressed man again. 35c per dozen. Sample by mail.. 5c

HOUSEHOLD LIGHTER
A practical lighter. Cheaper and safer than matches. Should be in every house. Handsomely nickeled and polished. Always ready on the wall. Lasts a lifetime. "Zipp, it lights." $2.00 per dozen. Sample by mail 25c

THE PRESTO LIGHTER
Highly nickeled and polished case. Designed for the vest pocket. No wheels, springs, contraptions of any sort. Will last forever. The handiest, safest cigar lighter ever made. $2.00 a dozen. Sample by mail 25c

NEW CIGAR HOLDER
Light. Made of aluminum. Sanitary, economical. Protects eyes from smoke while reading, writing, card playing, etc. Cigar may be smoked to very end. 75 cents per dozen. Sample by mail..... 10c

PIPE CLEANER
Removes refuse from bowl without scraping a splinter of the wood. Heavily nickel plated and polished. 35 cents per dozen. Sample by mail 5c

COIN HOLDER
Smallest, handiest ever made. For pennies, nickels, dimes. Car fare, price of a paper always ready. Nickel plated steel. 80 cents per dozen. Sample by mail 10c

Novitas Sales Co.
158 High St., Waltham, Mass.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6697—Ladies' Dress.

Smart frock for summer materials, with or without peplum and with three-piece skirt, with regulation or raised waist line. A good model for serge, gingham, etc. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1-4 yards of 44-inch material.

5872—Ladies' Skirt.

A plain walking skirt with two gores and raised waistline. The closing is at one side and front and back are flat. This is a good design for plaids or other figured goods.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yds. of 36-in. material.

6691—Misses' Shirt Waist.

In this simple model the body and upper sleeve section may be used or omitted. The material is gathered around the neck, which is finished with a frill. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 40 inch material cut on crosswise fold or 1½ yards of 44 inch cut on length-wise fold.

5700—Child's Night Gown.

This garment is cut in the comfortable sacque shape, with high neck finished with a pretty collar and with sleeves gathered at both shoulder and wrist. It may be made of muslin, outing flannel, cashmere, madras, and the like.

The pattern cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3¾ yds. of 36-inch material.

6517—Ladies' Waist.

A very plain tailored model which can be made of moire, cashmere, linen and other materials of good body. The collar may be made removable and the sleeves shortened if desired.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yds. of 36 in. material.

4430—Ladies' Night Gown.

This garment has body and sleeves in one piece and therefore will not cut from 27 or 36 goods without piecing across the sleeves. Cambric, batiste and longcloth come in 45-inch width.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1-4 yards of 36-inch material.

6678—Girls' Dress.

This frock has a plain blouse, long or short sleeves, a handsome square collar and a one-piece skirt with straight lower edge. Excellent for embroidered flouncing.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 yrs. Medium size requires 2¼ yds. of 36 in. material.

6700—Ladies' One-Piece Corset Cover.

This is made without an opening and is to be slipped on over the head. The peplum may be retained or cut off as preferred.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 1¼ yards of 36 or 45 in. material.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

AGENTS: $40 A WEEK

Startling new hosiery proposition—unheard of. Hosiery for men, women and children. Guaranteed for one year. Must wear 12 months or replaced free. Agents having wonderful success. H. W. Price sold 60 boxes in 12 hours. Mrs. Fields 100 pairs on one street. G. W. Noblemade $35 in one day. Sworn proof. Sold only through agents.

Not for sale in stores. A hosiery proposition that beats them all. Big money sure. A chance of a lifetime. Write quick for terms and samples. THOMAS HOSIERY COMPANY 6078 West St. Dayton, Ohio

New 1914 Thin Model 20 YEAR Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved, gold finished double hunting case, high grade American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents free. Thin $3.75

20 Year Guarantee Model

Let us send it C. O. D. to your post office or for FREE EXAMINATION at your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any 15 Jewel $20.00 watch pay the express agent our SPECIAL Price $3.75. Mention Ladies, Mens' or Boys' size and if by mail or express.

HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT 508 CHICAGO, ILL.

FACE A SIGHT WITH ERUPTION RESINOL CURED

Itched and Burned Until Resinol Brought Relief at Once.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5, 1913: "I had a small pimple on the side of my face, and it kept getting larger and larger. It had spread over one cheek, and as it would spread water would come from it, and every place the water would touch, another sore would form. It itched and burned and my face was a sight. I used several salves and ointments that were recommended, but none helped, until I tried Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment, which relieved me at once, and after using it about two weeks, my face was entirely clear. I cannot praise Resinol enough." (Signed) Mrs. Rose Muller, 1313 Snyder ave.

Physicians have prescribed Resinol for nineteen years and every druggist sells Resinol Soap (25c), and Resinol Ointment (50c and $1). Don't be deceived by the useless "substitutes" which a few unscrupulous dealers offer. For free trial, write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Bicycle Tires

$2.48 Buys the Best that Men Can Build

The standard price today of other quality bicycle tires is $4.25 each. $2.48 buys the famous "Goodyear-Akron" Bicycle Tire—single tube—guaranteed. And no man knows how to build a better tire. Why pay almost double when Goodyears offer you utmost value at almost half the price?

The "Why" of It—In the greatest tire plant in the world, Goodyear makes up to 10,000 pneumatic tires daily. Goodyear automobile tires hold top place in Tiredom. Goodyear motorcycle tires are used on three-fourths of all the new machines. "Goodyear-Akron" bicycle tires outrival others as do our large tires. Greater output, highest efficiency—best organization—small profits and lower rubber prices mean this new great saving to you. At this price you get a tire of wonderful resiliency, service and mileage. These tires are guaranteed. Higher prices are unjustified. Better tires can't be made.

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How to Get Them

Order from us direct. For the plain tread, send $2.48 per tire. For the non-skid, send $2.75 per tire. If we have a dealer near you, order will be filled through him. Otherwise we send by Parcel Post. We ask direct orders because so many dealers handle tires which pay them larger profits. (1538)

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EXTRAORDINARY OFFER 30 days one month's free trial on this finest of bicycles—the "Ranger." We will ship it to you on approval, freight prepaid, without a cent deposit in advance. This offer is absolutely genuine.

WRITE TODAY for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls at prices never before equaled for like quality. It is a cyclopedia of bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. It's free.

TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at half usual prices. A limited number of second hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once, at $3 to $8 each.

RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1914 model Ranger furnished by us.

It Costs You Nothing to learn what we offer you and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. Write today.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. D64, CHICAGO, ILL.

Use of Ailanthus.

Excelsior can be made from any or all kinds of woods. According to the popular notion, it is a product of wood waste, but this is not usually the case. But the forest service, which has been experimenting to discover uses for ailanthus, sometimes known as paradise tree or tree of heaven, finds that it probably will not make good excelsior. There are great quantities of ailanthus in the east, and specially in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, where it has been naturalized from speciments introduced from China, until it is now more abundant than some of the native species. Its wood has been used in small quantities for boxes and crates, but no other use has been reported. The Indiana state board of forestry and the forest service co-operated in obtaining a small consignment for an excelsior factory, where it was found that ailanthus does not work up into good excelsior because the product was not springy and the strands tended to break and crumble under pressure. This may have been due in some measure to the fact that the wood had been kiln dried, and further experiments will be undertaken to see whether air dried material, after a six months' seasoning, will be more satisfactory.

Stop The Leaks

No more flat tires! NEVERLEAK in. stantly heals punctures and slow leaks. Preserves the rubber and doubles the life of tires.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Used everywhere for eighteen years. Put up in handy four-ounce tubes, 25c. each. Sold by all dealers and repair men.

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Just send us your name and address and we will send you this fine Razor, direct from our big Factory for a free trial. Use it for 15 days, if you then consider it the finest razor made, you may keep it free of charge, providing you send us a small order for articles from our cutlery catalog. Send 2c stamp. Bell Razor Co., Dept. 209, Geneva, N.Y.

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We give beautifully engraved, latest style, 14k rolled gold, ladies' small and gent's size hunting or open case WATCH. Fine genuine keeper, guaranteed 5 years, composition gilt metal case, looks and wears like gold. Also fob, Diamond Ring and Handsome Chain, ALL FREE for selling 20 pkgs. of our high grade, gold-eyed needles at 10c a package. Silver thimble free with each pkg. Extra premium gives if you order now.

IDEAL WATCH CO., Dept. 242 ELMIRA, N. Y.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1914

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

To be good requires effort. Being bad is a habit.

When you see a fly, don't call for volunteers—swat!

"Young Mr. Rockefeller would like to solve the labor problem." His way?

By the way, what has Mr. Taft discovered since he went out of office?

To the poor and hungry of Vera Cruz, Uncle Sam looks like something to eat.

The war situation is brighter. Mr. Bryan has found time to make a speech.

Liquor dealers never put out any next-morning pictures for advertising purposes.

In the A-B-C parley doubtless cigarettes will be substituted for the pipe of peace.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to smoke AA tobacco?

Something to worry about: Charlotte Perkins Gilman says Cupid is a has-been.

Bringing back those dead boys made whatever is going on in Mexico look like war.

Necessity knows no law, but it has made many a young man recognize his father-in-law.

Everybody, unless he is the creator of feminine fashions, can find some use for common sense.

A woman will tell her husband not to worry, and then worry because he doesn't take her advice.

Kansas is going to produce another record-breaking wheat crop. That state knows how to advertise.

It's pretty hard to follow the reports from Mexico City. Now Huerta sees his finish, and now he doesn't.

Three members of General Coxey's army went to work at Hagerstown, Md. They ought to be courtmartialed.

The government wants the people to help take a census of the birds. We shall refuse to count the English sparrows.

China shoots opium smokers under 40. Older than that, presumably, they are not considered as worth shooting.

From where they are sitting, with their feet on the desk, the geographers can't see the river Colonel Roosevelt discovered.

Soon the survivors will be moving back to the slopes of Mount Etna. Be it ever so perilous, there is no place like home.

Notwithstanding the world is growing better, the law schools of the country are preparing to turn out 10,000 graduates.

Nothing is more ridiculous than a woman who is forty and fat trying to dance like she did when she was twenty and sylphlike.

Canada's new governor ought to get along pretty well. His sister Mary is said to have a lot of influence with King George.

Suggestions have been made from time to time for a Fathers' Day, but nothing that sounds like a vociferous demand has been heard.

President Wilson may have to have a second term before he can become accustomed to being criticized without flinching.

"Eight Wives Drive Man to Suicide," says a headline. He did pretty well at that; some men wouldn't have survived seven.

It's not fair, after a baby has been killed by ignorance and indigestible food, to say: "The Lord hath given and the Lord hath taken away."

"A Philadelphia man has a bottle of rum, unopened, and 215 years old." He's one man among a million who knows how to handle the stuff.

Don't be too severe in your thoughts of Tutie Arnold, the Arkansas man who has been sent to jail for bigamy. "Tutie" sounds like a mitigating circumstance.

After a good, old-fashioned man and woman have lived together happily for thirty or forty years it is a waste of time to talk to them about improving marriage.

A Chicago University professor says the cockroaches of 100,000 years ago were four feet long. And yet there are disagreeable persons who will argue that the world is not growing better.

RURAL CREDIT BILLS

The trouble with the rural credit bills in congress was that they failed to provide the one thing needed and desired in rural sections—this being credit which did not call for a mortgage on the land.

There has been plenty of money to put into mortgages. There is no lack of capital for this sort of investment. In passing the bills it had before it, congress would be doing very much the same thing as the young man who presented a box of candy to the girl who worked in the candy store. It would be making a gift to people who were in no need of that particular kind of present.

The Democratic caucus has at least saved time and talk and printing costs in deciding to drop its rural credit measures for this session. Perhaps next session there may appear a bill that will do for the farmer in the way of credit that which common every-day banking practice does for the manufacturer.

ROUSING THE COLONEL

It is likely that all the fuss raised by the professional explorers and geographers over the discoveries of Colonel Roosevelt would not have been raised if the discoverer had been anyone else than the Colonel.

Mr. Roosevelt has been an enthusiastic cracker of pates. Therefore, there is no feeling of hesitancy or delicacy about taking a crack at Mr. Roosevelt's own headpiece. Nevertheless, we think the aforesaid explorers and geographers are ill-advised. They would have done better for themselves by continuing to write unreadable volumes about their own work, better for themselves if they had stuck to their easy chairs and set unpronounceable names down on the maps of the world. For the Colonel has had a life-time practice at finding weak spots in the other fellow's armor. He never goes into battle without a full equipment of perfected weapons. If these foreign critics succeed in arousing Mr. Roosevelt's anger—seldom very difficult—they will be cannonaded with facts, phrases, near-cuss words, sarcasm, satire, quotations from their own writings and affidavits to be measured only by the long ton. When he gets through with them they will have no ground to stand on. Indeed, they will be lucky if they have legs with which to stand.

We confess to more interest in the controversy looming on the horizon than to interest in the rivers, tribes, woods, flowers, tapirs and snakes over which the battle is to be fought. If in the end there are not a half-score more or less famous explorers and geographers limping from the field of action, it will mean that the Brazilian fever has flattened down the Colonel's bump of pugnacity—a dreadful thing to contemplate.

THE MOTHER OF LIFE

For national wealth, a nation can draw upon only four resources, says James J. Hill.

"From the sea, the mine, the forest and the soil must be gathered everything that can sustain the life of man." The sea, says Mr. Hill, furnishes less than 5 per cent of the supply of food. The forests are fast being eaten up by the ever-hungry sawmills. "Within twenty years, perhaps, we shall have nowhere east of the Rocky mountains a timber product worth recording, and shall then be compelled to begin in earnest the slow process of reforesting." Coal and iron, "the two great resources of the under earth that are indispensable to human comfort and growth," are within measurable distance of exhaustion in this country. Somewhere about the middle of this century, Mr. Hill predicts, "our best and most convenient coal will have been so far consumed that the remainder can only be applied to present uses at an enhanced cost, which would probably compel the entire rearrangement of industries and revolutionize the common life." As for the iron supply, Mr. Hill declares that the "existing production cannot be maintained for fifty years assuming that all the available iron ore known to us is mined."

There remains, then, the soil as the only national resource which we can consider as a permanent asset, the true mother of life and the one certain creator of civilization. The soil, says Mr. Hill, is the only resource that does not perish, "because it contains within itself, if not abused, the possibilities of infinite renewal."

Once we were a nation almost wholly agricultural. Not until recent years did we reach the point where we could speak of ourselves as a manufacturing nation. But if Mr. Hill is right—and the evidence is all on his side—it will not be long, as the life of a nation is considered, before we again look upon the production of food as the dominating national industry.

ON TO PANAMA

No political party holds copyright to the policy of "benevolent assimilation." Nor is a party, which once upon a time foamed at the mouth against expansion, "imperialism" and "militarism" compelled for all time to stand by that position. The right to change one's mind must be conceded to politics as to womankind.

The southern press—and therefore, the bulk of the Democratic press—is showing considerable restlessness in these hours of waiting for something to happen in Mexico. Plainly it is eager for something to happen. It hungers for action—and the action it suggests is not in accord with President Wilson's policy of striking one blow and then going back to the corner and "watchfully waiting" for the mediators to report.

The Louisville Courier-Journal declares "there is but one safe exit; and that is in 'On to Mexico' and 'All Aboard for Panama.'" The situation, says the Courier-Journal, calls for conquest. "Let the administration," it says, "nail to its masthead the flag of National Progress, bearing the old inspiring Democratic watchwords. 'Manifest Destiny,' quit its Bryanesque tomfoolery about loving everybody, have the secretary of state forget next year's Nobel prize, and proceed to wipe up the earth with whatever greasers get in the way."

The Houston Post, agreeing with the Courier-Journal, is certain that this is the course "to which destiny is steadily leading, despite every effort of the administration to find a less aggressive solution of the problem."

President Wilson is leader of his party. But not infrequently leaders lead because they are pushed. It ought not to prove surprising if the President finally decides—if only to keep from being run over and trampled underfoot by the Democratic hordes behind him—to send an army into Mexico for the purpose of staying in Mexico.

HARD ROAD OF TAX REFORM

The state of West Virginia has been trying for ten years to do away with an antiquated system of taxation. Tax reform has been an issue in political campaigns. It has been discussed at every cross-roads. It has received as much attention in the press as any other subject of state interest.

The legislature, upon two different occasions, passed tax reform measures and the agitators for reform were at last satisfied that a law had been established which was proving satisfactory. But the supreme court of West Virginia by a majority vote knocked the new laws into a cocked hat—and so far as tax reform is concerned, the state is back where it was ten years ago.

Realizing, as it must have, the difficulties that have always to be overcome to bring about even the simplest changes in tax systems, the West Virginia court must either have been very courageous or very indifferent to leave the fate of tax reform to a vote of its members. We suspect that the justices will hear a good deal about this decision in the next few years, because they have provided additional ammunition for a movement which demands that it shall be made impossible to knock out a law except by unanimous opinion of those authorized to pass upon it.

MEXICO AND COLOMBIA

That treaty negotiated with Colombia by the state department, the ratification of which is to be asked of the senate, contains these words:

"The government of the United States desiring to put an end to all disputes and differences with the republic of Colombia occasioned by events which have brought about the present situation in the Isthmus of Panama, in its name and in the name of the people of the United States, expresses sincere regret for anything that may have interrupted or altered the relations of cordial friendship existing long between the two nations. * * * Colombia shall enjoy freely and in perpetuity free passage through the Panama canal for her troops, stores and warships. * * * That after the ratification of the treaty, the sum of $25,000,000 shall be paid to Colombia."

What shall it avail this nation if, after avenging insult to our national honor in Mexico, we drag our honor in the dust in Colombia—this solely for the purpose of satisfying a partism grudge against Colonel Roosevelt?

The senate must refuse utterly to have anything to do with this proposed apology to Colombia beyond refusing to ratify it.

A New Jersey hen cackled for two hours after laying an egg with three yolks. Otherwise she would not have been mentioned in print. It pays to advertise.

Week's Events Concerning War-Ridden Mexico Bring Huerta Nearer Inevitable Elimination

THE BIG THING in Mexico and Mexican affairs last week was the fall of Tampico. The evacuation of the federal garrison at that place was the most important event of the revolution since the fall of Torreon. The victory gives the constitutionalists a port through which they can bring in supplies or arms and ammunition, and has probably cleared the northern provinces of the last force of federalists capable of threatening the advancing armies of Carranza and Villa with serious resistance.

The way to success of the rebel arms at Saltillo and San Luis Potosi is open. Resistance at these two places is expected to be little more than perfunctory. Beyond these there is no force of importance to interfere with the rebel march to Mexico City.

Naturally the situation is gratifying to the Washington state department. Every advance of the constitutionalists brings nearer the elimination of Huerta, the primary object of the United States government's interference.

The Disappearance of Parks.

One of the mysteries of the past week has been the disappearance of Private Parks, the American infantryman who strayed into the Mexican lines near Vera Cruz. Gen. Funston is of the opinion that Parks may have had an attack of insanity. But whether in his right mind or in a mental state of irresponsibility, he wore the uniform of a United States soldier and could not have been mistaken for a spy. It is believed that he was murdered and his body probably burned. The war department was inflamed by the killing, and Secretary Garrison is said to have declared privately that it constituted a grave situation, but Secretary Bryan, backed by the President, preferred to regard the case as but another outrage for which Huerta is responisble and which will be taken up in the final reckoning.

Friday, however, the United States made a formal demand on the Huerta government for news of Parks. An official note declared that unless information was given immediately the American government would consider that "an unfriendly and hostile act" had been committed in violation of the understanding for a cessation of hostilities pending mediation. Saturday brought a reply from Huerta, through the foreign minister. He promised an immediate and vigorous investigation of Parks' disappearance.

Receipt of word by the British embassy from Sir Lionel Garden, British minister in Mexico City, that J. R. Silliman, missing American vice consul, was on his way by rail from Saltillo to Mexico City brought the first news of Silliman in several days, considerably relieving the anxiety that had been felt by officials.

The Parks and Silliman incidents had been looked upon in many quarters as likely to embarrass the mediation negotiations.

Huerta Faces Crisis at Home.

General Huerta's troubles are not all external. The revolt against him in Mexico City is said to be seething. Constitutionalist agents work openly with handbills while their orators inflame the citizens against the dictator. It is common gossip in the capital city that members of the provisional president's official family are watching him for the first sign of weakness, which means their ruin as well as his. The dictator is said to be in constant danger of assassination. The anger displayed against Huerta has recently been increased by his action in sending to the north to fight against Gen. Villa those of the better element of the citizens who enlisted in the army to fight the American troops after Vera Cruz had been occupied.

Because of the conditions in the capital credit is given the report that Huerta is stocking Puebla with food and preparing to retreat there.

Envoys in Washington.

The three delegates chosen by Huerta to represent him in the peace conference at Niagara Falls reached Washington Saturday afternoon. Ostensibly the conference to which these men were going is between the United States and Gen. Huerta and his supporters; but as a matter of fact it will determine the fortunes of every one of the fighting men of the republic. Failing to do so, the troops of the United States will have their work cut out for them.

Granting the task of the elimination of Huerta will be an easy one, then will come the pacification of Mexico. The great problem that confronts the mediators and the representatives of the United States and Huerta is less the attitude of Huerta than that of the Constitutionalists. So far as the dictator is concerned, the fall of Tampico has proved such a severe blow that his elimination remains but a matter of a short time. The United States, the mediators and the fortunes of war are against him.

After Huerta, What?

But with Huerta eliminated, then what? The mediators have in mind the good of Mexico, not the good of any individual. Carranza and Villa have been posing as patriots, inspired by patriotic motives. They began against overwhelming odds but the assistance of the United States has made their task an easy one.

They have advanced from the state of Sonora into Chihuahua and captured the cities of Chihuahua and Torreon, and now are in possession of the valuable oil fields at the port of Tampico. Soon they might have Vera Cruz if the Americans would retire from that city. They have received from the United States all the assistance they really need. Under international law, having a seaport and being in control of a large section of the country, they are entitled to import arms and ammunition from Europe.

What the Constitutionalists now desire is that the United States shall withdraw from Vera Cruz and permit them to occupy that port. By doing so it is declared the rebels would have no trouble in effecting the capture of Mexico City. They would be able to attack the capital from four directions—Vera Cruz on the east, Tampico on the northeast, Torreon on the north, and with Obregon's column from the northwest. Assailed from these directions, rebel agents in Washington say Huerta's downfall would be a matter of a few days.

Activity on West Coast.

Rear Admiral Howard reported to Washington Friday that the federals have evacuated Guaymas on the west coast. Forces under Obregon, Villa's rival for the military leadership under the constitutionalist government, if one is created, are now in possession of the place. Obregon also was reported to have a large force near the railroad which connects Mexico City with Manzillo and Guadalajara. As soon as he cuts the line the surrender of federals on the west coast is expected. He then will have almost a clear route into Mexico City. According to advices which have reached Washington, he hopes to march into the capital before Villa disposes of the forces confronting him near Saltillo.

The Mazatlan Siege.

The siege of Mazatlan under Obregon's direction had proved so effective Friday that the governor of the city disarmed the police to prevent them from mutiny. Rear Admiral Howard reported that the water supply was still cut off, and that the city could hold out but a few hours longer.

Advices received in Washington during the week intimated that Guaymans would be evacuated, and that the entire west coast would be in Obregon's possession within two weeks. Official reports from Rear Admiral Howard indicated that these predictions might be fulfilled within a shorter time.

Argentine Gold to Yankee Cowgirls

After a trip of five months through Brazil, the Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay, Miss Jane Fuller, of Cleveland, and Miss Beatrice Brosseau, of Chicago, have arrived home, laden with gifts of gold showered upon them by admirers in the South American republics through which they traveled.

The young women, who are expert bareback riders with Miller's 101 Ranch Show, which has been touring South America, declared yesterday if it were not for patriotic inclinations they would spend the remainder of their lives in Buenos Ayres, where the high cost of living is at its zenith and where money is plentiful.

Miss Fuller and Miss Brosseau, who describe themselves as "real cowgirls of the plains," made such an impression upon President Alcorta of the Argentine Republic after their first performance in Buenos Ayres that the head of the nation called them to his box at the end of the show and gave each a decorated and jeweled gold coin, which hung as a pendant from a necklace of plain gold beads.

Not to be outdone by the President of the Republic, Pedro Casey, an American who owns one of the biggest cattle ranges in the Argentine, made up a dinner party of friends and invited Miss Fuller and Miss Brosseau. He said he was proud of the attention and honors bestowed upon two of his countrywomen, and asked them if they would like a horse "to take back to the states." Miss Fuller declined the offer, but Miss Brosseau accepted and brought home a sorrel horse called Rubio, which is worth $500.

"For some strange reason, the men of Argentina like American women," said Miss Fuller. "They are not rude. They will not presume to talk to one without an introduction, but after being introduced they want to buy one

MISS JANE FULLER.

everything one notices in the shops of Buenos Ayres."

Miss Fuller displayed a diamond ring, a decorated 20-peso gold piece and a diamond studded watch, which were bestowed upon her much against her wishes by two naval officers and a lieutenant in the Argentine army.

How Weather Bureau Forecasts the Storms, Frosts and Floods

THERE is nothing mysterious or occult about the work of the United States weather bureau. The observers in the employ of the bureau do not read the planets. They go about their work in a businesslike way.

Suppose a business man had ordered a carload of pineapples from the Hawaiian Islands. He would know the average time it would take the steamer to make the trip to the Pacific port, the average time for unloading and loading into refrigerator cars, and the average number of days to be allowed these cars for their trip across the continent to New York. His estimate, however, would be subject to error because the steamship might be delayed by fog, or the cars might meet with an accident.

Storms, like pineapples, as a rule, do not originate in the United States. They come to us, some from the Philippines, Japan, Siberia, Alaska, Canada or the Gulf of Mexico. The weather bureau gets cable, telegraphic or wireless notice of a foreign storm. Station after station, or vessel after vessel reports the storm's arrival in its neighborhood, so that the general direction and rate of progress can be determined very nearly. In fact, the arrival of some storms can be foretold ten days in advance.

The forecasters watch for the region of low barometer which is the storm center around which the winds blow. This whirl or eddy moves boldly forward with the general eastward drift of about 650 miles a day in our latitudes. As the lines of equal pressure (isobars) around the low center crowd closer together, the winds attending the storm increase in force. The forecaster determines the direction of movement of the storm and its velocity.

When weather disturbances are reported, the forecasters know from experience about how long it takes them to reach our Pacific coast, and then how long after they will reach the Atlantic coast. For example, if a storm coming from Siberia drifts eastward around the North Pole and reappears in Alaska, it should appear in Washington and Oregon in about two days; should get to the Great Lakes in six days and to the Atlantic coast in seven or eight days.

Unexpected conditions may delay storms or divert them from the straight track just as a refrigerator car may be thrown off its schedule or be shipped, by accident, on a wrong road. Some of these storms deplete themselves by running into regions of high barometer which are of greater magnitude and extent than the storm itself. Some of them, however, travel completely around the world.

To keep tab on cold waves that come into the United States from Canada and Alaska, the weather bureau studies the Canadian weather reports. England sends reports from Iceland, the British Island and Continental Europe, and daily reports come from St. Petersburg on the conditions in Russia and Siberia.

The same businesslike system used in tracing the track of a storm is applied in determining the arrival of frosts.

Flood forecasts are made in much the same way. Information as to the amount of rainfall at the head waters of streams that cause floods are covered by telegraphic reports sent by local observers. As this rain reaches the main channel, the height of the water in the channel is determined by successive gauging stations. Past records established how much a height, say of 20 feet at Dubuque, Iowa, will produce at Davenport, another station 80 miles down the Mississippi. This plan is followed all the way down the river, and at each point full allowance is made for the effects of water from tributaries, and from additional and local rainfall. As a result of these observations in a recent flood, the people of Cairo had warning a week or ten days in advance. The Pittsburg district can be given only 12 to 24 hours' notice, because a flood is upon them within 24 hours after a heavy rain storm.

BEGINNING TO CATCH ON TO THE TUNE

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.

Sunday School

STUMBLING BLOCKS OR STEPPING STONES

International Sunday School Lesson for May 24 Is "Unprofitable Servants."—Luke 17:1-10.

By William T. Ellis.

Some persons are stumbling blocks and some are stepping stones. Some lives help and other lives hinder. The seriousness of being the sort of person whose conduct keeps others from being their best is dealt with in plain speech by Jesus. His teaching hits squarely at big business, if it is bad business. It indicates the saloonkeeper and the mistress who oppresses her servants. It reaches out to the ostentatious rich who put bitterness into the heart of the poor, and the "Christian" homes which give their servants a distaste for religion. The purveyor of suggestive literature or immoral art of debasing entertainment comes squarely within the range of this terrific attack of the gentle Nazarene.

Things Worse Than Death.

"It were well for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were thrown into the sea, rather than that he should cause one of these little ones to stumble." That is terrific. It bolsters the immemorial belief of society in capital punishment. There are some things worse than death. Jesus, who looked forward to a kingdom of social solidarity, included among these, offenses against life and the social order. Whatever hurts people—and especially the weak, the helpless and the defenseless who have no protectors, except the inevitable truth of God—comes within this sweeping condemnation. The sacredness of life and of human welfare—that passion which burns brightest in the noblest breasts of our time—was lighted by One who had Himself been under the harrow of inequitable political, social and religious conditions. We find Jesus arrayed on the side of all who need.

There is a great deal of talk nowadays about "property rights;" and some of it is needed. Every teacher of truth, however, must speak clearly the judgment that, weighed in the scale against the rights of life, the rights of property are inconsiderable. In one of his profound papers, "What I Believe and Why"—now running in The Independent—Dr. William Hayes Ward says: "While I believe there are innumerable inhabited worlds, yet if the earth were the only one the service to us on this little world of all the radiant heavens would not be unworthy, for I believe that an infant's single will is of more value than the sum of all cosmic forces through all the celestial ages, so much is mind superior to matter."

Caring for the Little Ones.

A new and larger and important interpretation of the teaching of Jesus is being given in this generation. There never was such an intense and general solicitude for the "little ones" of life. This is the meaning of the new British law that is changing ancient estates from game preserves for the nobility into small farms for the common folk. The cry of "safety first," which in varied forms is being written into legislation, and which holds human life above dividends, is but an echo of this teaching of the Master. Child labor is being driven from the earth even as was slavery, because the Master's mind concerning the "little ones" is becoming world dominant. The principle is everywhere being accepted, that any business which is not good for all its workers and for all the people, is a bad business, whether it be a cotton mill or a gin mill.

This distinctive principle of the gospel is in our own time coming to have a national application. It is explanation for America's concern for the welfare of Mexico. President Wilson, at the funeral of the American sailors slain at Vera Cruz, laid down the new extension of this Christian teaching, namely that a nation may even go to war for the service and help of a needy neighbor. It was this word of Christ that freed the Congo slaves and recently saved the villages in Armenia from slaughter by the Kurds. It is making world-protest against the intention of certain heathen powers to exploit China. The formal message of the Master is re-echoing in the social battle cry: "Each for all and all for each." Whatever hurts the "least of these" offends Jesus Christ and merits His condemnation.

In the budget of utterances of Jesus, which make up this Sunday school lesson, there are four distinct messages. The first deals with stumbling blocks and helpers. The second touches upon the unique Christian teaching, which differentiates it from other religions, that men should forgive one another. Retaliation was the rule of the world in which Jesus lived. The Mosaic doctrine of "an eye for an eye" works out in the Arabs' blood feud and in all the ancient world, which still maintains the ideals that were common in Christ's day. But He came bidding men to forgive a penitent brother.

There is no mushiness or muddy-mindedness about this. The clear word of Christ is that an impenitent offender is to be rebuked. The preacher or teacher who has not the courage to condemn sin, has no credentials from Christ. But when a brother has repented, then he is to be forgiven. Yes, and forgiven again and again; for the kingdom cannot come—there cannot be a harmonious social order—until the principle of forgiveness that we expect of God, Jesus abjures us to forgive our brethren.

Some persons remember Moody chiefly in terms of his great sermon on faith, and his voice still echoes in memory as he repeats this passage, "Increase our faith." This is the third message of Christ, set apart for the day's study.

A Prayer for the Times.

It is a timely truth. In the face of materialism, of reckless speculation, of arrogant worldly-wisdom, our day needs to pray "Lord increase our faith." More than we need bigger incomes or lower prices for food, or juster laws, we need today an accession of faith in a living God who is over all, and to whom every man is accountable. A nation's spiritual heritage is its greatest asset. The development of the Godward side of our life will make for real power and prosperity. A people strong in their hold upon heaven will not fail in meeting the exigencies of their own times.

Men cannot square accounts with God. After his best has been done, he still will not have earned heaven. At the end of all his labors, the man with the clearest vision is ready to pronounce himself, as in this parable, "an unprofitable servant." We are dependent upon the mercy of God. We cannot work our passage to heaven. The heathen try to lay up merit, but even they know that their labor is vain. This passage has been phrased by Peloubet's Notes as "the duty of doing more than our duty." It is at once an exhortation against spiritual pride and self-complacency and a reminder that the goal which we all seek is so far beyond men's power to earn, that it is wholly men's gift of the grace of God. The staintliest and most serviceable lives are readiest at the end to cry, "God be merciful to me, a sinner."

Let the Lights Be White

Oft, when I feel my engine swerve,
As o'er strange rails we fare,
I strain my eyes around the curve
For what awaits me there.
When swift and free she carries me
Through yards unknown at night,
I look along the line to see
That all the lamps are white.

The blue light marks the crippled car.
The green light signals slow;
The red light is a danger light,
The white light: "Let her go."
Again the open fields we roam,
And when the night is fair
I look up in the starry dome
And wonder what is there.

For who can speak of those who dwell
Behind the curving sky?
No man has ever lived to tell
Just what it means to die.
Swift toward life's terminal I trend,
The run seems short tonight;
God only knows what's at the end—
I hope the lamps are white.

—By Cy Warman.

VARIETIES

There are 289 coal mines in Alberta.

Haiti's 1913 imports were valued at $8,717,268.

Cuba in 1913 exported 322,121 bales of leaf tobacco.

The United States in 1913 produced 92,697,131 barrels of cement.

One Australian ranchman has 250,000 cattle and 200,000 sheep.

Each of Marconi's 130-foot masts for wireless telegraphy costs $1,200.

Argentina in 1913 exported 7,647,757 pounds of butter.

Coins are in circulation on an average 27 years.

In 1913 Russia imported 719,700 bales of raw cotton, valued at $51,550,000.

The United States government last year produced 9,778,424,000 postage stamps.

There are 1,080,820 hogs in Spain.

Russia's 1913 corn crop was 78,072,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes are exposed to the attacks of about a dozen serious insects.

Wisconsin's new law protecting frogs in their breeding season is believed to be the first of its kind in the world.

Ceylon in 1910 produced 80,000 pounds of cinchona bark, compared with 15,000,000 pounds in 1886.

Nearly 500 acres of land near Paris are devoted to raising young trees of peculiar shape for umbrella handles.

There are 74 match factories in Germany, employing 4,000 workers, producing 87,000,000 matches a year.

Cats hate water, probably because their fur has nothing oily about it and consequently takes a long time to dry.

It is estimated that 1 per cent of the contents of the oceans would cover the land of the world to a depth of 190 feet.

Lime was one of the earliest materials used to improve soil, being mentioned in the writings of Plato and Pliny.

Ottomans now in America number 300,000. These have gone from Syria. About 80,000 have emigrated from Anatolia.

Colorado alone has dozens of mountains without name which are more than double the height of the most lofty eastern mountain.

The world's largest mechanical filtration plant is under construction at St. Louis, to purify the city's water supply from the Mississippi river.

Adulterated olive oil is hard to detect, even by the expert tasters. They allege, however, that they can tell the spurious article by flavor and effect on the throat.

Government officials have estimated that 1,350,000 horsepower in the form of gas alone is wasted every day by the old-fashioned coke ovens of the United States.

Popularity of whale flesh in Japan is steadily increasing. For several years past this meat has been used, both fresh and canned, very extensively in that country.

Apple and pear trees have recently been shipped from Oregon and California to Portugal, a shipment of 2,000 having been made and successfully planted.

A mink farm has been started near Pritchard, Idaho, in the Coeur d' Alene national forest, and similar experiments are under way in the national zoological park in Washington, D. C.

Oysters can not live in the Baltic sea. The reason is that it is not salt enough. They can only live in water that contains at least 37 parts of salt in every 1,000 parts of water.

At a total expense of $10, which included prizes, the school children of Hubbardston have destroyed this spring 27,877 caterpillar clusters, containing approximately 700,000 caterpillars.

The government of Brazil has begun work on extensive system of reservoirs to enable the residents of its northeastern states to get water in long, dry seasons, which frequently occur.

The suggestion of co-operation between the United States government and British Columbia in building railways to connect British Columbia with Alaska has met with general approval in Western Canada.

To supplement its coast defenses the French army has equipped an armored train with ammunition cars and rapid fire guns, which can be hurried to any point along a railroad that skirts the sea.

What will be the largest reinforced concrete arch bridge in the world is now being built at Langweiz, on the Chur Arosa railroad. It will have a 160-foot rise and 330 feet between abutments.

The British admiralty is contemplating the construction of a huge floating self-contained factory capable of carrying out almost any kind of repairs to war vessels that can be done without drydocking.

A fact not generally known is that Maine is the greatest gem-bearing state in the union, producing every variety of precious stone except the diamond. All the stones are of a high degree of hardness and brilliancy.

It is the contention of geologists that the Mediterranean was once a great inland sea, and that the mountainous rocks separating it from the Atlantic were in the course of ages worn away by the force of the water.

Katmai volcano's dust cloud, which caused a general haziness of the atmosphere over much of the northern hemisphere, reaching a marked maximum in August, 1912, appears to have practically disappeared.

In a London museum is a clock 12 feet high, which indicates on the main dial the Greenwich time, and on eight smaller ones the time in as many large cities of the world. The clock also tells the date and has a barometer attached.

The importance of the lumber industry of France is considerable. In 1913 more than 76,500,000 feet of lumber were imported from the United States. Pitch pine led with more than 56,000,000 feet. Smaller quantities of oak, gum, etc., were also imported.

The Philadelphia inventor of a sun-power engine which is working successfully in Egypt, has figured that it would be necessary to cover only 20,250 square miles of the Sahara desert with the engines to obtain as much power as the world's coal supplied in 1909.

The federal horticultural board at Washington has issued a notice to all cotton mills, and especially those in the south, to destroy by burning all seed that may be found in bales of imported Egyptian cotton. These seed are likely to contain the larvae of the pink bollworm, which is very destructive to American cotton.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

CHILD WELFARE

Martha Holden.

Last week, in our city, fifty-five thousand people viewed the Child Welfare Exhibit. This three-year-old national enterprise has been successful in a dozen big cities of our country and it is on its way to Dublin, Ireland.

The aims of the Child Welfare Exhibit are to improve the, health, schools, interests and ideals of all children, with especial attention to the needs of the working child, and he who is dependent or delinquent.

The exhibit was held in Toledo at the Museum of Art, and for ten days the beautiful white marble Greek structure in its terraced setting of spring bloom, was the center of civic interest.

Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls had camping quarters in the Museum grounds, with outdoor drills, glee club choruses, and newsboy band concerts to enliven the glorious moonlit evening hours, as well as those of the sunny afternoon.

The vast interior of the Museum was filled with hundreds eager for information regarding improved conditions of home life.

There was a gallery devoted to foods, their values, their preparation, and various charts and tables for practical object teaching. A list of articles forbidden children under four years includes:

Meats—Ham, sausage, pork in any form, salt fish, corned beef, dried beef, goose, game, meat stews, veal.

Vegetables—Fried vegetables of all varieties, cabbage, raw or fried onions, raw celery, radishes, cucumbers, raw tomatoes, egg plant and green corn.

Bread and Cake—All hot bread and rolls, buckwheat and griddle cakes, all heavily frosted cakes or those with dried fruits.

Desserts—All nuts, pies, tarts and pastry of any kind; all salads and preserves.

Drinks—Tea, coffee, wine, beer and cider.

Fruits—All dried, canned and preserved fruits; fruits out of season and stale fruits, jams.

Does it seem to you that there would be little left for the youngster to eat? There are still the cereals, oatmeal, hominy, cracked wheat, each to be cooked at least three hours, eggs, chicken, milk, fruits in season, soups, beef, all the standard vegetables, plain puddings and, oh, joy! ice cream!

Actual photographs were shown of children fed on the forbidden regimen and on the correct one, and the latter looked far more wholesome.

One gallery was devoted to playthings. How my boys and girls would have enjoyed that room! It was always full of children. There were doll houses, big two-storied ones, with parlors and pianos, and lace curtains, and kitchens, and even bathrooms.

For the older girls a section of a real little house was shown, with bedroom, dining room and living room. Here girls from home-makers' clubs demonstrated how to make a bed, set a table, sweep a room and properly care for a home.

An exhibit of eight small gardens, planned and made by some of the school children, showed individual ideas of arranging a back-yard. Each child first drew a diagram of his own yard, and then with sand, pebbles, tree branches and moss, reproduced them, decoratively in model. One little boy made his tree leaves and grass of bright green woolen yarn!

A German class designed a house and grounds in the German fashion. The house was made of two cigar boxes, painted and with a very sloping roof. The grounds were laid out very attractively in a box of real dirt, so that in the vegetable garden tiny slips of tomato plants were growing. There was a sand pile for the children of this toy red and greenhouse, and a pond made out of a looking-glass, where wooden ducks were "swimming." The garden paths were edged with flowers and hedges, and this miniature estate was one of the delights of the exhibit. While we all enjoyed the play-room, toys and thoughts of our own childhood days, we were given an intelligent suggestion of the value of play to the child.

"Play is a free and complete activity. It can never be mere amusement, for amusement is a mild and passive state, involving little or no response from the child. Play in reality is the child's labor, his trade, his life, his initiation into society. In play he makes actual use of those capacities which he will need as an adult, and the quantity and quality of his play will decide the kind of work he will be capable of doing in later life. As expressed by Gross, "Play is the agency employed to develop crude powers and prepare them for life's uses."

"Good playthings are simple; can be used in many ways, thus developing skill and originality.

"Encourage construction and invention and so make the child happy and centered in his activity.

"Are of good color, material and proportion and are well made.

"A few good, well-made toys are better than a number of cheap ones."

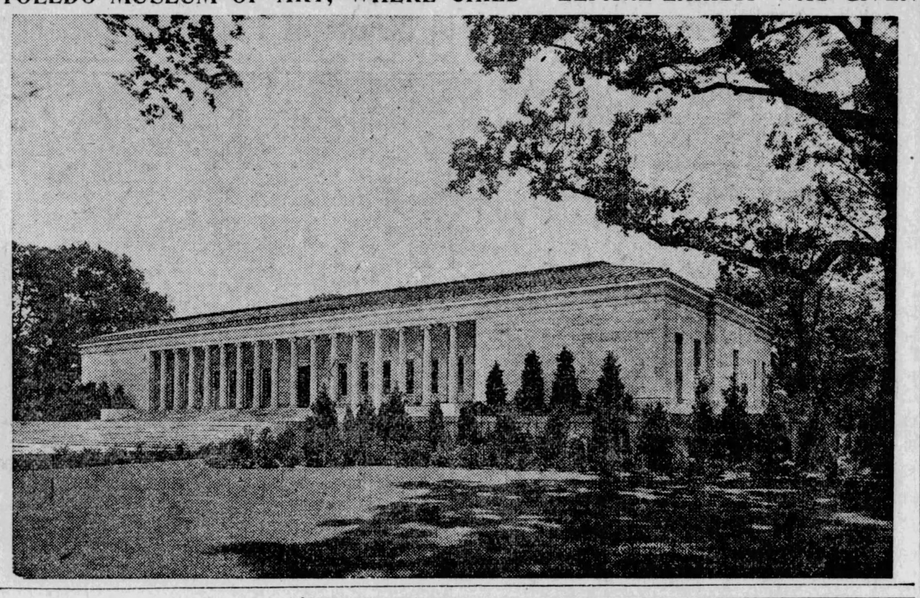
So runs the circular that was distributed from the play-room.

Three thousand Toledo boys and girls were asked to state their hobby, and the exhibit shows the variety of answers. Some of the practical manifestations among the boys were to be seen in a stamp collection, a miniature wireless outfit, an aeroplane and kodak pictures.

The girls' interests were shown by dolls dressed to represent girls devoted to home craft, health craft or business. The development of the girls' nature at the different stages was illustrated by a series of objects—beginning with mud pies, weaving, making doll clothes and going into cooking, basketry, millinery and dressmaking. Like my Blade boys and girls, 50 per cent say that reading is their hobby, and a more thorough investigation reveals the need of branch libraries where books may be secured easily and where the neighborhood children may come for a story hour. The value of such an hour was seen at once by anyone visiting this section of the exhibit while a story was being told to the children. By this means the child's interest may be so directed as to insure the reading of good books all through the rest of life.

Next week I'll tell something of the welfare of babies, as shown in the exhibit.

TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART, WHERE CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT WAS GIVEN



THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

THE BUSY WORLD

I have no time to be lonesome, working with my flowers and in my garden. This is a stirring world, and those who are not astir will find themselves sinking to the bottom. Too many of us do not care whether the result of the work is beneficial to the world or not. Everybody worth while is striving to do uplifting work, trying to please the other fellow, not himself.

Mrs. Brown, of Santa Cruz, please write me another good letter. Miss Regina B., come forth with another letter like you always write.—Mrs. L. J. G., Ark.

DAGUERREOTYPES

I'll tell you of a collection of old daguerreotypes that were left in my grandfather's keeping by a soldier friend who never came back from the civil war. This friend of grandfather's Cyrus K. Miller by name, came to Illinois from Connecticut in company with Hazelton; both young men taught school in our vicinity, and were graduates of Yale College. Both enlisted on the northern side when the war broke out.

We heard that Mr. Miller died in a southern hospital.

The pictures were never claimed, and as my father ells me their history, I often wish they could speak and tell me more of themselves. There are sixteen, probably portraits of classmates of our soldier, for they all wear similar pins. One or two of the grave-faced elder ones might be their professors. And there are two sweet-faced girls (arrayed in the quaint dress of 50 or more years ago). These I like to fancy are sweethearts of our friend. A few have names or initials scratched on them, and we have often wondered if any of the originals who sat for them are in the land of the living. We would be glad to pass them on to some friend or relative that would treasure them—J. F. F., of Ill.

A PICTURE OF CUBA

Pictured clouds, gorgeous sunsets, breezes from southern seas by the trade winds daily after the sun is one or more hours high, green meadows, every bush, brush and tree blooming in turn, the constant chorus of frogs with the volume of a thousand voices, the tireless chirping of crickets, the cooing of turtle dove, the cries of the killdeer notes of the black bird, the hammer of the wood-pecker, the rare music of the humming bird, the medley of the mocking bird, the varied cries of native water fowl, the flying signal of the sand hill crane, charm the senses the year round at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

The blue mantled Organ mountains, north, vine canopied Herradura river, the Savannahs shaded with the mango and live oak trees and the palms, like sentinels grow along streams and the lowlands, and in earlier years were planted in avenues, near their country residences on their thousands of acre tracts of land owned by wealthy Spaniards.

Cuba, the beautiful island, 300 years older than the United States in settlement, with but a dark history to mar, is now being transformed by American capital and industry.

As to the common people among the natives on the Island, they compare with the North American Indian.

Because they are failing to grasp the opportune time, the white man is doing so, and they will be lost as a national people. The common people are mixed bloods in whom there is small hope. I am silent about the success of Americans here and will simply say you will hear from us in commerce. This is a healthful province. No malaria, cases of rheumatism and catarrh have been cured and relieved. Colds are scarcely known. The open air, outdoor life, all the year around is conducive to good health.

At this time the Southern Cross is seen low in the skies at 10 p. m., in Cuba.—H. W. B., Herradura, Cuba.

H. W. B. has named his ranch Finca Armonia, Spanish for the place of harmony. Isn't that a beautiful name to live up to? Let us hear more from this harmonious place, H. W. B.—M. H.

CHURCH SALES

I see Aunt Mary of Ills. has the courage to respond to St. Joe Sister's letter concerning the church; this gives me courage to hold up my hand, too. Not long since I asked a minister if he didn't think that all preachers ought to defend the sacredness and purity of the church; and he began, "Well—you—see." He didn't get any farther, for I took the words out of his mouth and said: "Yes, I see clearly that you would lose favor with the Brethren and perhaps lose a few paltry dollars. He that is a hireling flees when the wolves come and leave the sheep for the wolves to devour."—Rural Router, Ind.

Ministers as a rule would rather have the church money raised outside the church. This seems to me to be more a problem for the members to settle than for the preacher.—M. H.

A SHACK HOME

We live in the central northern part of the state of Montana. We came up here eight months ago, from Indiana, to homestead; have never been homesick yet, as my parents and two sisters have claims near ours.

This is a prairie country—not a tree in sight. The soil is a dark sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The land is slightly rolling, but we can see several miles. Our nearest railroad is thirty-five miles, but we have a postoffice and general store only two miles away. Most people in this country have only one or two rooms, thereby putting all the money they can in stock and machinery. We have only one room, 12 x 14 feet, and have a homemade table, bed and cupboard, also a homemade bench; have a stove to cook on and warm by, with an oven in the pipe. I enjoy this way of living very much, because it is so different from what we were used to.

This is a fine place to raise vegetables, especially potatoes, which grow so plentifully they feed them to the hogs.

We live about eight miles from the Canadian line; we have been up in Alberta, Canada, several times visiting; many settlers here came down from their homesteads in Canada to homestead again here.

"Happy from Colorado," I enjoyed your letter very much. I also agree with "Mother from Texas" and many others against the vulgar style of dress at the present time.—L. J., Montana.

A RIDDLE ROMANCE

There is a little romance connected with the riddle in The Blade of April 2. The riddle was published in 1856 in the Green Bay, Wis., Advocate. At that time there was a young man in New York state corresponding with a young lady living in Wisconsin. He was a Seventh-Day Baptist (not Adventist) and she was a First Day Baptist. He asked her if she thought she could be a Sabbatarian. In reply she copied the riddle and sent it to him, telling him if he would guess the riddle she would keep Saturday for Sunday, although she had been strictly brought up to keep Sunday.

He could not guess it and he got the ministers and deacons guessing, for he wanted the girl. At last his minister solved the riddle for him, and they were married in 1857. The man has been dead several years, and the writer of this was that girl. The answer is Jonah in the whale's belly. The girl's father solved the riddle very soon, as he was a great Bible reader.—Seventy-four, N. Y.

THE GOLDEN RULE

I am a young farmer's wife, so will be glad of any hints on housekeeping and home-making, if some one will be so good as to give some. A. L. S., of W. Va., I have the same view as you, when it comes to treating the aged with respect. We should do unto others as we would have them do unto us.—Mrs. A., Farmington, Iowa.

THE BLESSINGS

When I read "Other Days," by Mrs. Shultz, it took me back to my childhood, when spinning and weaving were done in every home; when we wore linsey and tow linen dresses and not narrow skirts either. I don't want to go back that far; the times now suit me all right; if my health was good I would like the present times best. Dear sisters, your helpful letters have done me so much good that I want to thank you all; they have been company to me in my lonely hours, as I have lost husband and children and am alone in the world save for an orphan girl I am trying to help. I have many blessings to be thankful for; I have lovely neighbors, and good friends. I wonder if I have a twin among the readers. I am 72 years young the 21st day of June.

This good letter lacks a signature, so if our sister wants to find her twin she will have to send an address. I don't doubt she would have many cards.—M. H.

HOUSEHOLD

Floor Wax—Melt one pound beeswax in one quart spirits turpentine. Put in tin dish and place in kettle hot water away from fire until wax is melted. When hot it can be spread with brush; when cold use cloth and rub on thin.—I. K. K., Maine.

Mrs. W. B. C., Pa., asks how to care for gold fish.

Yes, straw hats can be dyed as well as cotton goods. When I was a child we used to take off warts by splitting a bean and rubbing them hard with the flat side of the bean.—Mrs. B. R. B., Wash.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Ernest White.

The address of the only survivor of the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

POEMS WANTED

Owing to so many requests for poems, the titles of hymns and sacred songs, which are readily found in religious publications, will be omitted.—M. H.

The Maple Leaf.

Lady and the Tger.

Reader from Pa., the poem wanted is Wordsworth's "We Are Seven," to be found in any edition of his poems.—M. H.

Helon the Leper.

The Little Mother, to Miss Alma Thorn, Willis, Mich.

"He Is Lost, My Son Is Lost," to Mrs. Chas. E Foringer, Kaylor, Pa.

Dutch Parody on "Barbara Frietchie," to Bernice Waverly, station A., Marshallville, Iowa.

"Just Before the Battle, Mother," to Jas. W. Black, Aurora, Mo.

"Mr. Wister" and Capt. Willie Brown," to Ruscel Dickey, Arkansas City, Kansas.

"Vote for Rum," to Mrs. Ruth Wilbur, Arabia, Nebraska.

"Betsy and I Are Out" and "Betsy and I Made Up," to May F. Carpenter, Summerfield, Ohio.

High Treason to Chas. E. Brown, Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

When the Harvest Days are Over, Jessie, Dear.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Objects of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

SEVERAL FOR PENNSYLVANIA

In reading the letters, the thought struck me, why not each one of us write a letter who loves the state he lives in and thinks it is the best in the union, telling why he thinks so, thus getting up a friendly rivalry among us. I will say this for old Pennsylvania and see who can boost their state higher: Pennsylvania is the old Keystone state, so named because of its position among the 13 original states. It is always first or very near the top in everything that can be thought of. The great accomplishments of its sons are numerous and among the greatest of the world. We have furnished one president, one vice president and several distinguished officials of the government.

She ranks second in population and contains two of the eight largest cities of the U. S., of which no other state can boast. Our state is free of debt, and has money in the treasury. The national guard is to be the first called out by the President in the Mexican war. What do you other state patriots think of that?—Pennsylvania Patriot.

OLD FORT BENTON

I am a farmer boy and live where thousands of heads of cattle and sheep used to graze. An old fort, built in 1846, at Ft. Benton, Mont., is on the bank of the Missouri river. The walls were made of mud brick about two feet thick. There was a fireplace in each end of it. Later I will tell about a smokestack at a large smelter.—From a Jolly Boy, Montana.

We shall be interested in the smelter story. Thank you for the picture of the old fort. It is a picturesque ruin, but it will not reproduce well in the paper.—M. H.

FROM TENNESSEE

I live in the state of dear old Tennessee and think it the grandest spot on earth. I have been married fifteen years. Have one boy and one girl and a husband who is a farmer. I like the country best, and think it is the proper place to raise children, where they can have plenty of fresh air and they are not so apt to get into bad company. We live three miles from town. We have five churches near us. I think every parent should take her children to Sabbath school, for things learned while young are remembered. We have a woman superintendent in our school; we also have a Ladies Aid society; would like to hear through these columns of some one who belongs to one and of some plans to make money. We have a nice little sum of money and use it for the benefit of church, though we only have fifteen members. I live near a cave which has a tree in it formed of rock and a beautiful stream of clear, cold water, where many people meet.—M. M., from J. C., Tenn.

EFFECT OF FOREIGN WORDS

In Brittany and Wales the language is still retained that was once the language of that part of the British Isles known now as England. It was the Saxons and Angles that made the greatest and most lasting change in the language. These invaded and conquered the Britains, driving them into Wales and Brittany, just as the English speaking people, centuries later, drove the Indians into the far west, where they still retain the language and customs of their ancestors.

About four-fifths of the words in common use today are of Saxon origin and less than one-half the words in the large dictionaries. The Romans, who tried, but did not wholly conquer the Britons; the invasion of the Teutons and Danes, and the Norman conquest, have had a part in effecting a change in the English language. The influence of commerce, of science, of invention and discovery have added many words. During the latter half of the nineteenth century words have been introduced from other languages, or deliberately coined to express new ideas in all branches. These changes and additions to the language make it very confusing to foreigners; but it enriches the language, for there are several ways of expressing a single idea, so that variety is easily secured. Besides, the delicate shades of thought and slight distinctions can be expressed more accurately in ours than in any other language.—Alma M. Lupher, Michigan.

YOUR DAY OF GRACE

"Shorty" has come again to our page after long silence, and we surely welcome this former member of the M. G. R. I wish we had space for Shorty's letter on the need of love in life, but in fine, it expresses this great truth, that fame dies, wealth vanishes, but love stays. Therefore, Shorty asks all readers, and especially the young readers, careless perhaps of their bright future, to heed the call of a kindred soul, and to build, by answering it, a settled life of peace and contentment..

True sympathy, the companionship of an understanding heart, is the great essential.

In conclusion Shorty gives us this exquisite poem:

"Two shall be born the whole wide world apart;
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wecks, defying death;
And, all unconsciously, shape every act,
And bend each wandering step to this one end;
That, one day, out of darkness they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes."

"And two shall walk some narrow way of life,
Go nearly side by side, that should one turn ever so little to left or right,
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face;
And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
And groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary day,
And die unsatisfied—and this is fate!"

Come again, Shorty, we need your good counsels, even if lack of space won't let us use them in full.—M. H.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are Never done right.

A Farmer Girl.

Farmer Boy, I hope you are still rejoicing in your good work. Keep it up. Fern Campbell, I am about your age. My birthday is March 2. My hobbies are reading good books and the best of all books I have read is the good old Bible. J. M. S., Pa., I agree with you, there is no place like home. We should all be very thankful that we have a good home to live in. What has become of Kid, of Oregon. I would like to be out there to go horseback riding, and the young bachelor of 16, where did you go? Come again. Fern, wish you would write to me.—Farmer Girl, Winton, Ohio.

From Oregon.

I am a young girl living in the Rouge river valley amongst the Oregon hills. My hobbies are music and reading good books, and I also enjoy horseback riding. I have always lived in California until about eight months ago, we came to Oregon to live on a small farm. The scenery here is just beautiful and the climate is very good.

I was 15 on December 21, and should like very much to find my twin. The spring flowers are beautiful here. The most common are lamb's tongue and wild pansy.—Laura E. Cunningham, Grant's Pass, Ore.

A Bird Club Boy.

How many of you boys and girls have joined the bird club. I, for one. I wish every boy and girl would join this beautiful association and help protect our gay songsters. My hobby is going to school and working on the farm, which I think is a very pleasant occupation. I am a jolly boy of 18 years and would like to exchange cards and letters with the boys and girls. If I see this in print I will come again and tell you about the beautiful scenery of the country in which I live.—Zina G. Cosner, Bismarck, W. Va.

Let me hear from more bird lovers. Have you a club in your neighborhood? Let The Blade boys and girls start bird clubs and help care for their good friends, the birds.—M. H.

Treasure Hill.

I live in a little place of about 60 people. We are situated at the base of a mountain called Treasure Hill. Treasure Hill was once a great mining camp. I am only 13 years old. In the early days of '69, '70 and '71 there was between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 worth of ore taken from the mines of Treasure Hill when silver was $1.29 an ounce. There was one tunnel that had been run about 2,000 feet when I last heard of it. But it has been running for about 40 years and I don't know how far it has gone by now. Please let me know if any of you would like to undertake to catch up with it. I might give you a little idea which way to start. If any of you have Little Nellie, the Pride of My Home, also Kitty Clyde, please send me them.—Lovella Harwood, Hamilton, Nevada.

We shall enjoy another letter from Lovella, and from other Nevada boys and girls. M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Marjorie Middleton, 13, Union City, Pa., is the only girl in her seventh grade class.

Wealthy Morrison, 17, Fredericksdale, O., enjoys the letters and would be glad to exchange cards.

Maggie Stonebraker, 17, Greenland, W. Va., lives near Greenland Gap, where the rocks are 800 feet above sea-level.

Baleson Hubbert, San Luis Rey, Cal., lives near the old Spanish mission of that name. He would like cards from those between the ages of 17 and 20. Won't you write us a letter about the mission?—M. H.

Walter B. Hanlan, 19, Bismarck, W. Va., would like to know more about the Boy Scout movement. Who will tell him?

Annie Nicholson, Cottage Hill, Fla., says her hobbies are butterflies and flowers.

Vina Paxton, 14, Midway, Tenn., loves flowers and birds.

N. H. Ferguson, Farcy Hill, Va., promises a letter. As she lives near the wonderful Natural Bridge, I think the readers would enjoy a description thereof.

Esther E. Gillow, Equirunk, Pa., 11, has pet calves, a pet colt and sheep. Esther does the housework because her mother is ill.

Ona Greene, 20, Gandeeville, W. Va., will exchange cards.

M. E. Roeder, 16, Rensselaer, Ind., likes farm work better than housework.

Rule Fullford, Elletsville, Ind., says they live on a hill, but when there is a flood, Bean Blossom creek is all over the country.

Lucile Marshall, 11, Jan. 30, Bridgeport, Conn., lives in the town which P. T. Barnum helped to make famous. A park which he gave contains his monument, and in the cemetery is Tom Thumb's grave, surmounted by his statue.

Della Cotrell, Oka, W. Va., 16, says the answer to Jennit Caldwell's riddle is an "icicle."

Ned E. Slonecker, Gardiner, Oregon, says he lives where it never rains but it pours, and the grass grows all the year round.

Clara Hallman sends thanks for cards.

Grace Hallman, 14, Alum Rock, Pa., likes to clean house. I wonder if she always will. She asks for poem, "Will the New Year Come Tonight?"

Myrtle Braswell, 11, Montezuma, N. C., likes to farm.

Mary Lois Smith, 6, Grove City, Pa., has a birthday Decoration Day.

N. V., W. Va., says, "Come on, let's help build up the country library."

J. A. Gregg, Tasso, Tenn., wishes he could take Reddy from Ind. to a picture show. He likes them "better than a circus."

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Flowers are the sweetest things God ever made and forgot to put a soul into.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Our Correspondents

A. J. S., Iowa, contributes an interesting item regarding A. J. Gault the author of Twenty Years Ago. Mr. Gault edited the Wheatland (Iowa) Spectator for many years and wrote many poems.

Chas. Francisco, Lowell, Mich. is an old soldier who enjoys cards.

J. C. Markley lives at Alderson W. Va., instead of Anderson.

Will someone please send some white and pink dahlia bulbs? I have two little mounds in our cemetery I want to place them on.—Mrs. T. C. Vanstavern Hollywood, W. Va.

My sister and I planted a walnut tree on Blade tree day. We called it "Martha Lewis" after you and a Blade friend.—F. M., Tenn.

Thank you for my part of the name, and I hope Martha Lewis will flourish till the end of time. I am glad to hear of a Blade tree day observance. —Martha Holden.

Mrs. C. M. C., West Monroe, has some interesting relics: A pair of knee buckles set with brilliants, a pair of scissors 150 years old, and several pieces of money.

S. C. K., Tenn., writes of a relic carried by his great-grandfather, Arthur McFall, who was with Washington when Cornwallis surrendered. McFall carried this powder horn through the Revolutionary and the French and Indian wars. McFall lived to the great age of 120 years and was the father of 15 sons.

Flora Nafe, Summertown, Tenn., will be 17 years old in June. A friend asks that cards be sent, as they will be not only greatly appreciated, but well deserved.—M. H.

Seven Sentence Sermons

Courtesy costs nothing and buys everything—Old Proverb.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, called conscience.—George Washington.

Every wish is like a prayer—with God.—E. B. Browning.

And He said unto all, If any man would come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me.—Luke 9:23.

Candor is the seal of a noble mind, the ornament and pride of man, the sweetest charm of woman, the scorn of rascals, and the rarest virtue of sociability.—Bentzel-Sernau.

Not myself, but the truth that in life I have spoken,
Not myself, but the seed that in life I have sown,
Shall pass on to ages—all about me forgotten,
Save the truth I have spoken, the good I have done. —Bonar.

God never gave a man a thing to do concerning which it were irreverent to ponder how the Son of God would have done it.—George MacDonald.

POETS' CORNER

THE TWO GLASSES

There sat two glasses, filled to the brim,
On a rich man's table, rim to rim;
One was ruddy and red as blood,
And one was clear as the crystal flood.
Said the glass of wine to the paler brother,
"Let us tell the tales of the past to each other.
I can tell of a banquet of revel and mirth,
And the proudest and grandest souls on earth
Fell under my touch as though struck by blight;
Then I was king, for I ruled in might.
From the heads of kings I have torn the crown;
From the height of fame have hurled men down,
I have blasted many an honored name;
I have taken virtue and given shame;
I have tempted the youth with a sip, a taste,
That has made his future a barren waste.
Far greater than any king am I,
Or any army beneath the sky.
I have made the arm of the driver fail
And sent the train from the iron rail;
I have made good ships go down at sea,
And the shrieks of the lost were sweet to me;
For they said: 'Behold, how great you be!
Fame, strength, wealth, genius, before you fall,
And your might and power are over all.'
Ho! ho! pale brother!" laughed the wine;
"Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"

Said the water glass: "I cannot boast;
Of a king dethroned or a murdered host;
But I can tell of a heart once sad,
By my crystal drops made bright and glad;
Of thirst I've quenched and brows I've laved;
Of hands I have cooled and souls I have saved.
I have slept in the sunshine and dropped from the sky,
And everywhere gladdened the landscape and eye.
I have eased the hot forehead of fever and pain;
I have made the parched meadows grow fertile with grain.
I can tell of the powerful wheels of the mill
That ground out the flour and turned at my will.
I can tell of manhood, debased by you,
That I have lifted and crowned anew.
I cheer, I help, I strengthen and aid;
I gladden the heart of man and maid;
I set the chained wine-captive free,
And all are better for knowing me."

These are the tales they told each other,
The glass of wine and its paler brother,
As they sat together, filled to the brim,
On the rich man's table, rim to rim.

THE TWO LITTLE BOYS

By Grace G. Crowell, in Lutheran Observer.

The good little boy and the bad little boy
Both lived in the house with me;
But it is quite strange—I can look and look,
Yet only one boy I see—
Just one little boy with sparkling eyes,
And the funniest pudgy nose,
All brimful of life from the top of his head
To the tips of ten stubby toes.

And yet there are two of him, I am sure,
For one is a bad little boy,
And I am so sorry that he lives here
To bother the good little boy;
Yes, pester and bother the good little boy
Till he sometimes drives him away;
And the bad little boy is alone with me
For the rest of the long, long day.

And I asked him to go for the good little boy
And bring him again to me;
But I take him up and hold him close
While I talk to him lovingly;
And while I am talking he sometimes laughs
But far oftener he cries—
And I see that the good little boy is back
As I look in the bad boy's eyes.

DEATH SONG

Indian chief while tied to the stake and ready to be tortured.

Remember the arrows I shot from my bow,
Remember the chiefs that my hatchet laid low;
Begin, you tormentors, your threats are in vain,
For the son of Alknomah will never complain.

I will go to the land where my fathers have gone
And their ghosts will rejoice in the fame of their son
Why so long will you wait till I shrink from my pain
But the son of Alknomah will never complain.

This brave Indian chief he was tortured to death
In the midst of the flames he resigned up his breath.
Death came like a friend and relieved him from pain
But the son of Alknomah did never complain.

The above death song of the Indian chief, was sung to me by my father when a boy, more than 75 years ago. I have never seen it in print. Perhaps it may be of interest as a relic from the almost forgotten days of long ago. —E. R. Maine, Pa.

OPPORTUNITY

Edward Rowland Sill.

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream:
There spread a cloud of dust along a path,
And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged
A furious battle, and men yelled and swords
Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's banner
Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes
A craven hung along the battle's edge
And thought, "Had I a sword of keener steel—
That blue blade that the king's son bears—but this
Blunt thing!" He snapt and flung it from his hand,
And lowering crept away, and left the field.
Then came the king's son, wounded sore bestead
And weaponless, and saw the broken sword,
Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sand,
And ran and snatched it, and with battle shout
Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy down
And saved a great cause that heroic day.

OUR FRIENDS, THE BIRDS

Percy MacKay, in The Century.

Show me the field that breeds your harvest pest
Of chinch or weevil,
Or, where, in filmy tents,
The hairy creepers gorge in regiments
Your budding apple boughs;
Show your ancestral elms,
Gaunt limbed with leprosy, which overwhelms
Their green old age in death;
Of those swift locust clouds; whose breath
Blasts the ripe loveliness of spring!
Show there, and more
Than these, and cry on Ornis! She shall bring—
From hill and shore
And plain—her winged flocks and warbling broods
And swinge away their deadly multitudes.

A GOOD RULE

Don't interrupt your father when he's telling funny jokes;
Don't interrupt your mother when she's entertaining folks;
Don't interrupt a visitor when he has come to call;
In fact, it is wiser not to interrupt at all. —St. Nicholas.

CHANGE

W. B. Yeats.

I heard the old, old men say,
"Everything alters, and one by one we drop away."
They had hands like claws,
And their feet were twisted
Like the old thorn trees by the waters
I heard the old, old men say,
"All that's beautiful drifts away
Like the waters."

Sick Women Made Well

Reliable evidence is abundant that women are constantly being restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The many testimonial letters that we are continually publishing in the newspapers—hundreds of them—are all genuine, true and unsolicited expressions of heartfelt gratitude for the freedom from suffering that has come to these women solely through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Money could not buy nor any kind of influence obtain such recommendations; you may depend upon it that any testimonial we publish is honest and true—if you have any doubt of this write to the women whose true names and addresses are always given, and learn for yourself.

Read this one from Mrs. Waters:

CAMDEN, N.J.—"I was sick for two years with nervous spells, and my kidneys were affected. I had a doctor all the time and used a galvanic battery, but nothing did me any good. I was not able to go to bed, but spent my time on a couch or in a sleeping-chair, and soon became almost a skeleton. Finally my doctor went away for his health, and my husband heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got me some. In two months I got relief and now I am like a new woman and am at my usual weight. I recommend your medicine to every one and so does my husband."—MRS. TILLIE WATERS, 1135 Knight St., Camden, N.J.

And this one from Mrs. Haddock:

UTICA, OKLA.—"I was weak and nervous, not able to do my work and scarcely able to be on my feet. I had backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, trouble with my bowels, and inflammation. Since taking the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am better than I have been for twenty years. I think it is a wonderful medicine and I have recommended it to others."—Mrs. MARY ANN HADDOCK, Utica, Oklahoma.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman continue to suffer without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

FREDERICK C. YOHN

Please print a short sketch of the life of Frederick C. Yohn.—C. L. C., Dewitt, Ill.

Frederick Coffay Yohn, the illustrator, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, February 8, 1875. He is the son of Albert B. and Addie F. Yohn. He was educated in the common schools, attended the Indianapolis Art School for one year and then studied at the Art Students' League of New York under Mowbray. Mr. Yohn was illustrator on the "Round Table" in 1894, and then illustrated a number of frontier sketches by Theodore Roosevelt and serials by James Barnes and Molly Elliot Seawell. He is noted for his spirited battle scenes and has done much work for Scribner's Magazine, Collier's Weekly, etc.

CHECKERS

Kindly give a full explanation of the game of checkers.—M. L., Sherman, Ct.

Checkers is a game of skill played by two persons with a checkered board divided into 64 squares and with 24 disks of wood. At the beginning of the game each man places his men on alternate squares of the first three rows of his side of the board, which is so placed between the players that each one has at his right hand one diagonal line of two squares of the color chosen to play on. This leaves the two middle rows of the board unoccupied. The privilege of the first move is determined by lot or in any manner agreed upon. The first player advances one man in his foremost row one square diagonally, his opponent likewise moving a man and so on alternately until one player exposes a man to capture by leaving a vacant space behind him on a diagonal line on which stands next to him a man of his opponent. Capture is effected by leaping of such enemy over the man so exposed and occupying the vacant space, on which the man so taken is removed from the board. For failure to seize the opportunity to take a man prisoner the opponent may compel the capture of the piece or he may remove the delinquent from the board — an operation known as huffing. The player who first puts out of action all of his opponent's men wins the game. Putting out of action may be effected either by capture or by so hemming in the other's men that they cannot move. If a player succeeds in getting a man across the whole board into the enemy's rear line of squares, it thereby becomes a King and may be moved either forward or backward. More than one man can be captured at a time if they stand in such order on the board that they consist of a man and a square alternately and this series may be in a straight diagonal or in any branching diagonal therefrom, provided the progress of the capturing man is always toward the king line.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

Kindly give the names of the members of the electoral commission that decided the election of Hayes—J. W., Hunlock Creek, Pa.

The act providing for this commission was approved January 29, 1877. The body was to be composed of five members of each house and five associate justices of the supreme court; the latter as indicated were two Democrats and two Republicans and were to select a fifth. The senate appointed three Republicans, G. G. Edmunds of Vermont, O. P. Morton of Indiana, and F. T. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey; and two Democrats, T. F. Bayard of Delaware and A. G. Thurman of Ohio, the latter taken sick and replaced by Francis Kernan of New York. The house appointed three Democrats, H. B. Payne of Ohio, Eppa Hunton of Virginia, and J. G. Abbott of Massachusetts. The Republican judges were William Strong and Samuel F. Miller; the Democratic, Nathan Clifford and Stephen J. Field; they chose Joseph P. Bradley as a fifth.

RAILWAY MILEAGE

Please give the railway mileage of the principal countries of the world.—K. R., Buckhannon, W. Va.

The railway mileage of Germany is 37,995; of Austria-Hungary, 27,570; of Great Britain, 23,350; of France, 30,686; of Russia in Europe, 37,008; of Italy, 10,538; of the Netherlands, 1,984; of Switzerland, 2,921; of Spain, 9,316; of Norway, 1,921; of Sweden, 8,687; of Canada, 24,725; of the United States, 242,685; of Mexico, 15,260; of Brazil 13,278; of Chile, 3,526; of Argentina, 17,793; of China, 5,420; of Japan, including Korea, 6,093; of British East India, 32,091; of Egypt, 3,674; of Algiers and Tunis, 3,134; all of Africa, 22,892; and all of Australia, including Hawaii, etc., 19,267.

THE SULTANA DISASTER

Please give the particulars of the sinking of the steamship Sultana at the close of the civil war.—M. C., Knoxville, Tenn.

The steamer Sultana sank in the Mississippi river April 27, 1865. It was loaded with Union soldiers, who had been confined as prisoners at Andersonville and Libby prisons. They were on their way home at the close of the war. The vessel had reached a point eight miles above Memphis in the middle of the channel, when the boilers blew up, setting fire to the boats, which soon sank. The men attempted to swim ashore, but as they were exhausted from their confinement and lack of food they found it a very difficult task. They fought for the boats, causing them to be swamped. In the dark those who were able to swim could not see the shore, and all but 550 of the 2,300 on board were drowned. There has been discussion for years as to what caused the explosion. It is claimed by some that the boilers were blown up by dynamite or giant powder of some kind, that had been mixed with coal when it was taken on at Cairo, Miss.

DISTILLING PEPPERMINT

Kindly tell the peppermint oil is distilled.—N. H., Shepherd, Mich.

Peppermint is cultivated chiefly for its essential oil in which are secreted the aroma and virtues of the entire plant. This exists in minute microscopic cells in the leaves and blossoms. Distillation is effected by placing the plants which have been harvested and dried, in large vats, thoroughly packed and closed with airtight covers, steam being admitted into these vats by means of pipes and valves. The oil cells are ruptured by the heat, the oil escaping upward with the current of the steam. The steam thus impregnated with oil flows through condensers, where it is converted into oil and water, from thence flowing into the receiver, where the oil, which is lighter, floats to the top, while the water settles below and is again forced into the boiler to be reconverted into steam for successive charges.

THE JACOBINS

Kindly tell something of the Jacobins of France.—D. N., Ravenna, Mich.

The Jacobins was the most famous of the clubs of the first French Revolution. When the States-General assembled at Versailles in 1789, it was formed and called the Club Breton. On the removal of the court and the National Assembly to Paris it acquired importance and rapidly increased. It adopted the name of Societe des Amis de la Constitution, but as it met in a hall of the former Jacobin convent in Paris, it was called the Jacobin club. It gradually became the controlling power of the revolution, and spread its influence over France, 1,200 branch societies being established before 1791, and obeying orders from the headquarters in Paris. The Jacobins were foremost in the insurrectionary movements of June 20 and August 10, 1792. They originated the commune de Paris and changed their former name to Les Amis de la Liberte et de l'Egalite. For a while they ruled supreme, and the convention itself was but their tool. Robespierre was the most influential member; they ruled through him during the Reign of Terror and were overthrown after his downfall in 1794. In that year the convention forbade the affiliation of societies, the Jacobin Club was suspended and its hall closed. The term Jacobin is now often used to designate anyone holding extreme views in politics.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES

Will you please give some information about the Danish West Indies?—B. F. H., West Liberty, Ohio.

The Danish West Indies consist of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix in the Virgin Island group, of which the principal island, St. Thomas, in 18 degrees 20 minutes north latitude and 64 degrees 55 minutes west longitude, contains the town of Charlotte Amelie, which is the seat of government. The total area of the islands is 138 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 27,068. St. Thomas, 33 square miles, has a population of 10,898, mostly negroes; St. Croix, 84 square miles, has a population of 16,188 and the capital is Christianstad or Bassin. St. John, 21 square miles, has a population of 875, the capital being Cruxbay.

The government is that of a crown colony, with a governor resident in St. Thomas and St. Croix for a part of each year, aided by a colonial council.

The islands export small quantities of sugar and fruit, but the trade is diminishing, while St. John, the most fertile of the Virgin Islands, is practically undeveloped.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. T. W., Crosby, N. D.—There is a United States mint at Denver, established in 1862.

H. N., Glade Spring, Va.—Easter Sunday came on April 10 in 1898.

G. N. T., Haynardville, Tenn.—Abraham Lincoln's parents were married in 1806. Abraham was born in 1809.

E. L., Church Hill, Tenn.—The name Huerta is pronounced Oo-er-tah.

J. C., Wellston, Ohio.—The duty on potatoes under the Dingley tariff was 25 cents per bushel. They are now on the free list, being placed there in 1913. We are unable to tell you what the duty was under the McKinley tariff.

H. A. R., Shepherdstown, W. Va.—The vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States are owned by different companies. We cannot give you the names.

J. C. J., Neva, Tenn.—The United States government assay offices are located in New York City; Boise City, Idaho; Helena, Montana; Denver, Colo.; Seattle, Washington; San Francisco, California; St. Louis, Missouri; Charlotte, N. C.

Suppressing the Noise.

A friend who went to see Verdi when he was staying in a villa at Moncalieri found him in a room which, Verdi said, was his drawing room, dining room and bedroom combined, adding. "I have two other large rooms, but they are full of things that I have hired for the season." Verdi threw open the doors and showed him a collection of several dozen piano-organs. "When I arrived here," he said, "all these organs were playing airs from Rigoletto, Trovatore and my other operas from morning till night. I was so annoyed that I hired the whole lot for the season. It has cost we about a thousand francs, but at all events I am left in peace."

Some Big Dippers.

No fewer than 34 men can find standing room in one of the dippers of the new Panama canal dredges that are now being completed. Three dippers of each of these mammoth dredges measure no less than 10 feet 9½ inches in height from the bottom band to the upper edge of their manganese steel lips. They have a capacity of 15 cubic yards, and it is expected that each dredge, which has a displacement of 1,500 tons, will be able to excavate about 300,000 cubic yards a month in actual operation on the isthmus. The dredges are designed to dig to a depth of 50 feet.

DROPSY treated one week free. Short breathing relieved in few hours; swelling, water, uric acid removed in few days; corrects liver, kidneys, and heart. Write for Free Trial Treatment. **Collum Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F, Atlanta, Ga.**

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof of Cures. Advice free. Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Tablets does it. Dr. Chase, 224 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

QUIT Tobacco

For your wife's sake—for your friend's sake—for your health's sake—QUIT! Quit for good and always, but don't punish yourself in quitting, for it is not necessary. Read our free book—"*The Tobacco Problem*"—then use your own judgement. Address, THE DEWEY CO., Dept D, St. Louis, Mo.

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Battleship Cruise Around the World

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IN my own judgment the most important service that I rendered to peace was the voyage of the battle fleet round the world. I had become convinced that for many reasons it was essential that we should have it clearly understood, by our own people especially, but also by other peoples, that the Pacific was as much our home waters as the Atlantic, and that our fleet could and would at will pass from one to the other of the two great oceans. It seemed to me evident that such a voyage would greatly benefit the navy itself; would arouse popular interest in and enthusiasm for the navy; and would make foreign nations accept as a matter of course that our fleet should from time to time be gathered in the Pacific, just as from time to time it was gathered in the Atlantic, and that its presence in one ocean was no more to be expected as a mark of hostility to any Asiatic power than its presence in the Atlantic was to be accepted as a mark of hostility to any European power. I determined on the move without consulting the cabinet, precisely as I took Panama without consulting the cabinet. A council of war never fights, and in a crisis the duty of a leader is to lead and not to take refuge behind the generally timid wisdom of a multitude of councilors. At that time, as I happen to know, neither the English nor the German authorities believed it possible to take a fleet of great battleships round the world. They did not believe that their own fleets could perform the feat, and still less did they believe that the American fleet could. I made up my mind that it was time to have a "show down" in the matter, because if it were really true that our fleet could not get from the Atlantic to the Pacic, it was much better to know it and be able to shape our policy in view of the knowledge. Many persons publicly and privately protested against the move on the ground that Japan would accept it as a threat. To this I answered nothing in public. In private I said that I did not believe Japan would so regard it because Japan knew my sincere friendship and admiration for her and realized that we could not as a nation have any intention of attacking her, and that if there were any such feeling on the part of Japan as was alleged that very fact rendered it imperative that that fleet should go. When in the spring of 1910 I was in Europe I was interested to find that high naval authorities in both Germany and Italy had expected that war would come at the time of the voyage. They asked me if I had not been afraid of it, and if I had not expected that hostilities would begin at least by the time the fleet reached the Straits of Magellan? I answered that I did not expect it; that I believed that Japan would feel as friendly in the matter as we did; but that, if my expectations had proved mistaken, it would have been proof positive that we were going to be attacked anyhow and that in such event it would have been an enormous gain to have had the three months' preliminary preparation which enabled the fleet to start perfectly equipped. In a personal interview before they left I had explained to the officers in command that I believed the trip would be one of absolute peace, but that they were to take exactly the same precautions against sudden attack of any kind as if we were at war with all the nations of the earth, and that no excuse of any kind would be accepted if there were a sudden attack of any kind and we were taken unawares.

My prime purpose was to impress the American people; and this purpose was fully achieved. The cruise did make a very deep impression abroad; boasting about what we have done does not impress foreign nations at all, except unfavorably, but positive achievement does; and the two American achievements that really impressed foreign peoples during the first dozen years of this century were the digging of the Panama canal and the cruise of the battle fleet round the world. But the impression made on our own people was of far greater consequence. No single thing in the history of the new United States navy has done as much to stimulate popular interest and belief in it as the world cruise. This effect was forecast in a well-informed and friendly English periodical, the London Spectator. Writing in October, 1907, a month before the fleet sailed from Hampton Roads, the Spectator said:

"All over America the people will follow the movements of the fleet; they will learn something of the intricate details of the coaling and commissariat work under warlike conditions; and in a word their attention will be aroused. Next time Mr. Roosevelt or his representatives appeal to the country for new battleships they will do so to people whose minds have been influenced one way or the other. The naval programme will not have stood still. We are sure that, apart from increasing the efficiency of the existing fleet, this is the aim which Mr. Roosevelt has in mind. He has a policy which projects itself far into the future, but it is an entire misreading of it to suppose that it is aimed narrowly and definitely at any single power."

I first directed the fleet, of sixteen battleships, to go round through the Straits of Magellan to San Francisco. From thence I ordered them to New Zealand and Australia, then to the Philippines, China, and Japan, and home through Suez—they stopped in the Mediterranean to help the sufferers from the earthquake at Messina, by the way, and did this work as effectively as they had done all their other work. Admiral Evans commanded the fleet to San Francisco; there Admiral Sperry took it; Admirals Thomas, Wainwright and Schroeder rendered distinguished service under Evans and Sperry. The coaling and other preparations were made in such excellent shape by the department that there was never a hitch, not so much as the delay of an hour, in keeping every apopintment made. All the repairs were made without difficulty, the ship concerned merely falling out of column for the few hours, and when the job was done steaming at speed until she regained her position. Not a ship was left in any port; and there was hardly a desertion. As soon as it was known that the voyage was to be taken men crowded to enlist, just as freely from the Mississippi Valley as from the seaboard, and for the first time since the Spanish war the ships put to sea overmanned—and by as stalwart a set of men-of-war's men as ever looked through a porthole, game for a fight or a frolic, but withal so self-respecting and with such a sense of responsibility that in all the ports in which they landed their conduct was exemplary. The fleet practiced incessantly during the voyage, both with the guns and in battle tactics, and came home a much more efficient fighting instrument than when it started sixteen months before.

The best men of command rank in our own service were confident that the fleet would go round in safety, in spite of the incredulity of foreign critics. Even they, however, did not believe that it was wise to send the torpedo craft around. I accordingly acquiesced in their views, as it did not occur to me to consult the lieutenants. But shortly before the fleet started, I went in the government yacht Mayflower to inspect the target practice off Provincetown. I was accompanied by two torpedo boat destroyers, in charge of a couple of naval lieutenants, thorough game cocks; and I had the two lieutenants aboard to dine one evening. Towards the end of the dinner they could not refrain from asking if the torpedo flotilla was to go round with the big ships. I told them no, that the admirals and captains did not believe that the torpedo boats could stand it, and believed that the officers and crews aboard the cockle-shells would be worn out by the constant pitching and bouncing and the everlasting need to make repairs. My two guests chorused an eager assurance that the boats could stand it. They assured me that the enlisted men were even more anxious to go than were the officers, mentioning that on one of their boats the terms of enlistment of most of the crew were out, and the men were waiting to see whether or not to re-enlist, as they did not care to do so unless the boats were to go on the cruise. I answered that I was only too glad to accept the word of the men who were to do the job, and that they should certainly go; and within half an hour I sent out the order for the flotilla to be got ready. It went round in fine shape, not a boat being laid up.

There were various amusing features connected with the trip. Most of the wealthy people and "leaders of opinion" in the Eastern cities were panic-struck at the proposal to take the fleet away from Atlantic waters. The great New York dailies issued frantic appeals to congress to stop the fleet from going. The head of the senate committee on naval affairs announced that the fleet should not and could not go, because congress would refuse to appropriate the money—he being from an Eastern seaboard state. However, I announced in response that I had enough money to take the fleet around to the Pacific anyhow, that the fleet would certainly go, and that if congress did not choose to appropriate enough money to get the fleet back, why, it would stay in the Pacific. There was no further difficulty about the money.

It was not originally my intention that the fleet should visit Australia, but the Australian government sent a most cordial invitation, which I gladly accepted; for I have, as every American ought to have, a hearty admiration for, and fellow-feeling with, Australia, and I believe that America should be ready to stand back of Australia in any serious emergency. The reception accorded the fleet in Australia was wonderful, and it showed the fundamental community of feeling between ourselves and the great commonwealth of the South Seas. The considerate, generous, and open-handed hospitality with which the entire Australian people treated our officers and men could not have been surpassed had they been our own countrymen. The fleet first visited Sydney, which has a singularly beautiful harbor. The day after the arrival one of our captains noticed a member of his crew trying to go to sleep on a bench in the park. He had fixed above his head a large paper with some lines evidently designed to forestall any questions from friendly would-be hosts: "I am delighted with the Australian people. I think your harbor the finest in the world. I am very tired and would like to go to sleep."

The most noteworthy incident of the cruise was the reception given to our fleet in Japan. In courtesy and good breeding the Japanese can certainly teach much to the nations of the western world. I had been very sure that the people of Japan would understand aright what the cruise meant, and would accept the visit of our fleet as the signal honor which it was meant to be, a proof of the high regard and friendship I felt, and which I was certain the American people felt for the great island Empire. The event even surpassed my expectations. I cannot too strongly express my appreciation of the generous courtesy the Japanese showed the officers and crews of our fleet; and I may add that every man of them came back a friend and admirer of the Japanese.

When I left the Presidency, I finished seven and a half years of administration, during which not one shot had been fired against a foreign foe. We were at absolute peace, and there was no nation in the world with whom a war cloud threatened, no nation in the world whom we had wronged, or from whom we had anything to fear. The cruise of the battle fleet was not the least of the causes which insured so peaceful an outlook.

When the fleet returned after its 16 months' voyage around the world, I went down to Hampton Roads to greet it. The day was Washington's birthday, February 22, 1909. Literally on the minute the homing battle craft came into view. On the flagship of the Admiral I spoke to the officers and enlisted men as follows:

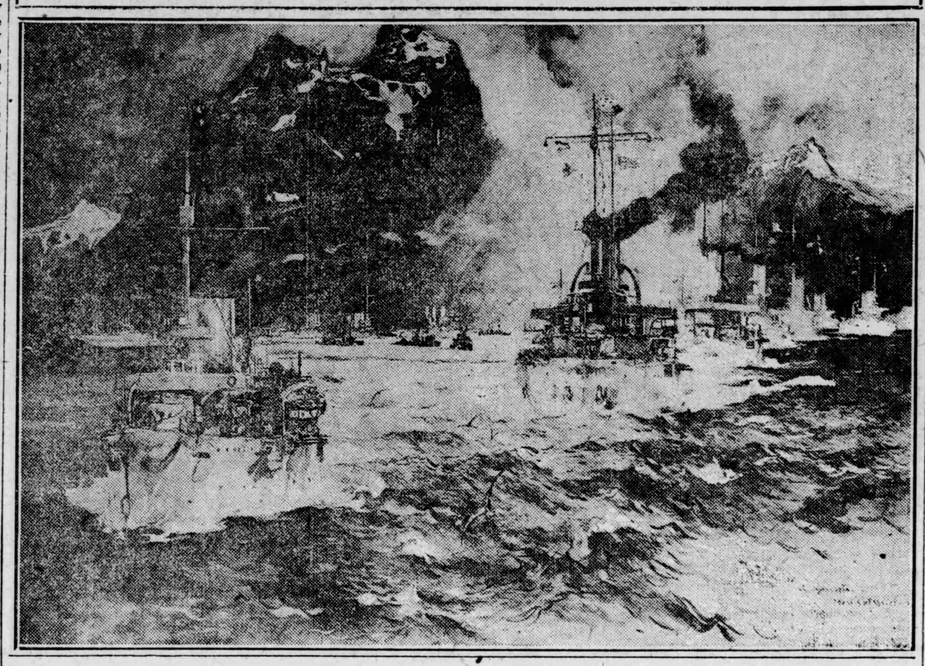
"Admiral Sperry, Officers and Men of the Battle Fleet:

"Over a year has passed since you steamed out of this harbor and over the world's rim, and this morning the hearts of all who saw you thrilled with pride as the hulls of the mightly warships lifted above the horizon. You have been in the northern and the southern hemispheres; four times you have crossed the line; you have steamed through all the great oceans; you have touched the coast of every continent. Ever your general course has been westward; and now you come back to the port from which you set sail. This is the first battle fleet that has ever circumnavigated the globe. Those who perform the feat again can but follow in your footsteps.

"The little torpedo flotilla went with you around South America, through the Straits of Magellan, to our own Pacific coast. The armored cruiser squadron met you, and left you again when you were half-way round the world. You have falsified every prediction of the prophets of failure. In all your long cruise not an accident worthy of mention has happened to a single battleship, not yet to the cruisers or torpedo boats. You left this coast in a high state of battle efficiency, and you return with your efficiency increased; better prepared than when you left, not only in personnel but even in material. During your world cruise you have taken your regular gunnery practice, and, skilled though you were before with the guns, you have grown more skillful still; and through practice you have improved in battle tactics, though here there is more room for improvement than in your gunnery. Incidentally, I suppose I need hardly say that one measure of your fitness must be your clear recognition of the need always steadily to strive to render yourselves more fit; if you ever grow to think that you are fit enough, you can make up your minds that from that moment you will begin to go backward.

"As a war machine, the fleet comes back in better shape than it went out. In addition, you, the officers and men of this formidable fighting force, have shown yourselves the best of all possible ambassadors and heralds of peace. Wherever you have landed you have borne yourselves so as to make us at home proud of being your countrymen. You have shown that the best type of fighting man of the sea knows how to appear to the utmost possible advantage when his business is to behave himself on shore, and to make a good impression in a foreign land. We are proud of all the ships and all the men in this whole fleet, and we welcome you home to the country whose good repute among nations has been raised by what you have done."

American Fleet Pass in Straits of Magellan



THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, May 11.

SENATE—The senate was not in session; will meet at noon Tuesday.

HOUSE—The district taxation bill was discussed, and an agreement was reached to vote today on the propositions involved in the George bill and various amendments. Representative Neeley, of West Virginia, introduced a resolution to investigate the judicial conduct of Alston G. Dayton federal judge for the northern district of West Virginia. Representative Walsh, of New Jersey, introduced a resolution appropriating $20,000 for installation of electrical voting device in the house to reduce the time of taking roll calls. The judiciary sub-committee continued the hearing of testimony regarding charges against Associate Justice Wright, of the district supreme court.

Tuesday, May 12.

SENATE — Interstate commerce committee considered anti-trust bill. Debate continued on Panama Canal tolls exemption. Took up agricultural appropriation bill.

HOUSE—Rules committee reported special rule for creating United States embassies in Chile and Argentine Republic. Senate bill to create coast guard out of life-saving and revenue cutter services favorably reported by interstate commerce committee. Federal censorship of motion pictures advocated by Rev. William S. Chase, of Brooklyn, before the education committee. Bill for temporary provision for popular election of United States senators passed practically without opposition. Representative Dupre, of Louisiana, presented minority report on the nation-wide prohibition resolution, asserting the right of every community to regulate its own affairs.

Wednesday, May 13.

SENATE—Senator Smoot made an elaborate speech in opposition to toll repeal. Senator Thomas, Democrat, told the senate he stood by his party platform and would stand there on the toll question. Senator Owen defended the President's policy with regard to Mexico. Passed the house bill raising the American legation to Chile to the rank of an embassy. Chairman Owen was authorized to write a report on the bill to regulate stock exchanges and submit it to the full committee for action. Hearings on the Newlands trade commission bill continued.

HOUSE — President Clarence P. King, of the Washington Railway and Electric Co., before the Crosser subcommittee of the district committee, argued against the general proposition of municipal owned public utilities. The Watkins bill for revision of the laws relating to the judiciary was again considered. A "further urgent deficiency appropriation bill," aggregating $6,770,632, was reported favorably by appropriations committee. Education committee continued testimony regarding federal censorship of motion pictures. Judiciary sub-committee continued hearing of the charges against Justice Wright, of District of Columbia supreme court.

Thursday, May 14.

SENATE — Senator Chilton spoke in favor of repeal of Panama Canal toll exemption.

HOUSE—Diplomatic appropriation bill debate resumed.

Friday, May 15.

HOUSE—Debate on diplomatic appropriation bill continued. Interstate commerce committee heard testimony in favor of government control of petroleum and oil pipe lines. Judiciary sub-committee continued hearing of impeachment charges against Justice Wright, of District of Columbia supreme court.

SENATE—Continued Panama tolls exemption debate. Considered agricultural appropriation bill.

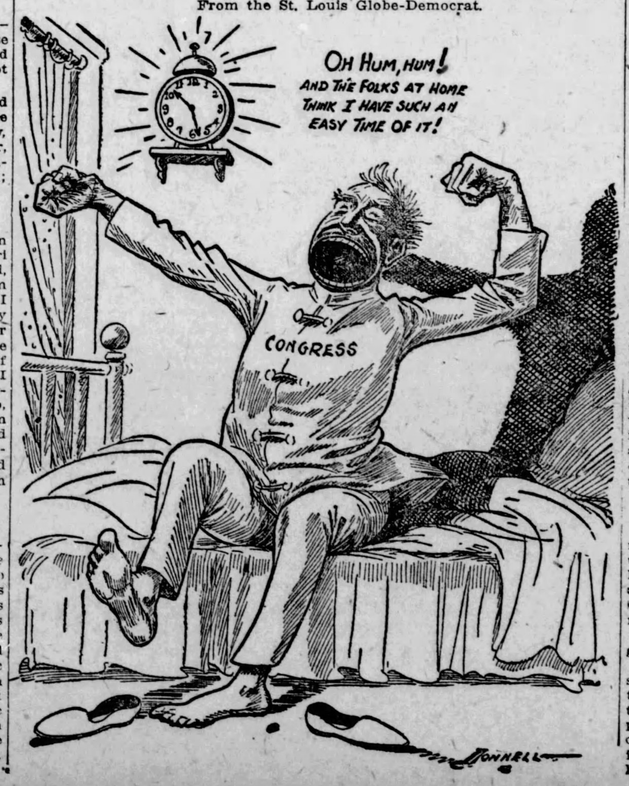
Saturday, May 16.

House — Debate on diplomatic appropriation bill resumed. Democratic members of rules committee conferred over anti-trust procedure next week. Attorney General C. J. West, of Oklahoma, told interstate commerce committee oil pipe lines should be under interstate commerce law as common carriers. Passed diplomatic appropriation bill.

SENATE—Passed resolution for investigation of relation between transcontinental railroads and coastwise shipping. Continued debate on Panama Canal tolls exemption. Manufacturers' committee ordered hearings next week on bill forbidding importation of convict made goods.

To Insure a Summer Vacation Congress Will Begin Work at 11 A. M. Each Day

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



Power of Magnetic Waves.

In the concluding part of a recent address before the wireless society of London, A. A. Campbell Swinton, speaking of the wireless transmission of power, first referred to the strong belief of Messrs. Tesla and Pederson in its future, and then called attention to the fact that on a clear day the earth receives from the sun no less than 4,500,000 horsepower to each square mile of surface. This enormous supply of power comes in the form of electro-magnetic waves and via wireless. Evidently, therefore, there is no doubt as to the possibility of transmitting stupendous amounts of energy without wires. Regarding the possibility of using this carrier efficiently for any other purpose than that of simple communication, Swinton seemed skeptical.

How Villa Paid a Bill.

"We recently sold a water works motor to General Villa," John Gibson, the Philadelphia manager of Westinghouse, told me yesterday. "Our people at El Paso were to deliver the machinery, but told the general they needed the cash in advance."

"That will be all right," replied the general. "I'll get it."

And he did. Huerta's archenemy sent a band of his soldiers through the gambling district of a Mexican town on the border and collected the price of the motor—$800 in silver. A couple of soldiers brought the money in a wheelbarrow to the Westinghouse office.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 652 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the dangerous effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved the health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

SPLENDID SPRING TONIC AT SMALL COST

(The Home Doctor.)

"There is no one thing more useful or necessary to the health of the family than a good blood purifier and system tonic. An inexpensive, yet one of the very best tonics known can be made at home by dissolving in 1-2 pint alcohol, 1-2 cup sugar and one ounce kardene, then adding hot water to make a quart.

"A tablespoonful of this tonic taken before each meal quickly purifies the blood and rids the system of those pimples, sallowness, lost appetite and that tired, worn-out feeling. It regulates the liver perfectly, makes rich clear blood and is very strengthening and energizing to anyone who feels all run down. This wonderful tonic, good for both old and young, used at needed intervals, will ward off sickness and keep the family in the best of health."—Advertisement.

RHEUMATISM

I Gladly send My Draft which are Relieving Thousands to every Sufferer TO TRY FREE

Just Send Your Name on a Postal

This offer is open to everyone—you get a Dollar Pair of Dyer's Foot Draft by return post, prepaid, on free trial.

Fredr'k Dyer.

I can show you several thousand of letters from patients telling of extraordinary cures, many after a lifetime of suffering, and after medicine and baths and everything else they could try had failed. How these simple but powerful Drafts work to drive out pain-causing impurities is carefully explained and illustrated in my free Book which comes with the Drafts. After trying the Drafts, if you are satisfied send me One Dollar, if not they cost you nothing, for I send them on free trial and accept your verdict. Address Fredrick Dyer, Dept. WB21, Jackson, Mich. Send no money, just your address. Write today.

TRADE MARK DYER

How To Gain Flesh

A simple but sure way to increase the weight, it is asserted by several well known physicians is to take regularly for several months one or two 3 grain hypo-nuclane tablets after each meal. These little tablets have the distinguished merit of increasing the red and white blood corpuscles, aiding digestion and promoting assimilation and absorption of the elements in the food which go to make blood and solid tissues. They are obtainable in sealed packages. If unable to purchase hypo-nuclane tablets from your dealer, send 90c to Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio.

You Need Glasses

GET A PAIR FREE

I am going to mail you a pair of my 10-karat, gold-filled, perfect-vision glasses for you to try, and present you with a German silver pair absolutely free. I am even going to pay postage right to your own home.

Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this advertisement, as I want to prove to you that when you put on my 10-karat, gold-filled, perfect-vision spectacles, you will be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle and read the finest print without any headaches or eye-pains, or sight your gun and see off in the distance as well as you ever did in your life.

Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair and try them out yourself. You don't have to keep them unless you find that every word I have said of them is true. And as I want as many spectacle-wearers as I possibly can get to try them, I am going to include a German silver pair absolutely free, for the next 30 days, for your trouble and want you to

Just Help Me Introduce Them

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. If you are a bona fide spectacle wearer (no children need apply) and want to do me this favor, just fill out the below coupon at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my German silver spectacles absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dept. 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Please send me, on seven days' free trial, a pair of your 10-karat, gold-filled spectacles, complete with perfect-vision, accurately-ground and perfectly-focused lenses, all ready for use; also a fine leatherette, plush-lined, silver-tipped pocketbook spectacle-case, and if I find they really and truly are fully worth more than you are asking for them, and that it will be impossible for me to buy them anywhere else at that price, I will then pay you $1.50, but if for any reason whatsoever I don't wish to keep them, and I myself am to be the sole judge, I will return the gold-filled pair and pocketbook case and keep the German silver pair, without paying you one cent for them, as you agreed, and I am going to make you stick to your word." Be sure to answer the following questions:

How old are you?.....

How many years have you used reading spectacles (if any)?.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

Rural Route..... Box..... State.....

TAMPICO NOW IN HANDS OF THE REBELS

Siege of Thirty-six Hours Drives Huerta Forces Out of Rich Oil Town.

Wednesday, May 13, saw the end of Huerta rule in the rich oil town of Tampico. The cost in human life of bringing about the fall of the city was not estimated in the early reports, but the slaughter during the 36 hours of the siege is said to have been horrifying, the end of the conflict finding the streets obstructed by hundreds of slain.

Washington's news of the fight came through Rear Admiral Mayo's dispatch communicated to the navy department, Wednesday night, by Rear Admiral Badger. The news was gratifying to the state department, where the success of the rebel arms has been prayed for fervently.

Federal Troops Fight Hard.

General Zaragoza's troops showed fierce resistance, making their final stand at the abandoned Southern Hotel. Ambushed behind the pillars and portals of the old hostelry, the Federal sharpshooters picked off the rebels by scores and prevented their advance for some time. Federals were also lodged on the roofs of the hotel, the customs house and other houses, the victorious rebels subduing them only after hard and deadly hand-to-hand encounters on the parapets.

General Zaragoza fought vallantly himself and urged his men on long after all chance of victory had gone. He escaped with his life.

Evacuation of the Mexican Federal garrison began about 1 o'clock. The Federal gunboats Bravo and Zaragoza steamed out of the Panuco river and anchored near the foreign warships outside. These boats had been the chief support of the federal garrison.

The Retreat.

The Federals retreated by way of the railroad leading to San Luis Potosi.

From a strategic standpoint, and likewise for financial reasons, the capture of Tampico is of great importance to the so-called Constitutionalists. They now have a seaport on the east coast, through which supplies of arms and ammunition may be received from abroad, provided the United States does not intervene.

Army officers in Washington are in favor of preventing shipments of munitions of war from reaching the Constitutionalists, just as they have been objecting to consignments being allowed to be landed for General Huerta. But it is the evident purpose of the state department not to interfere with commerce of this character, since it is likely to hasten the overthrow of Huerta.

Sources of Revenue.

While the revolutionary party may not be particularly flush with money at this time, the oil lands in the Tampico region should be a source of considerable revenue. When operations in the oil region were normal the government collected from $125,000 to $200,000 a week, but, of course, this sum has been substantially reduced since most of the Americans were forced to abandon their property, many other foreigners doing the same.

Nevertheless, in view of the assurances conveyed by the revolutionary leaders that oil operators would be protected and of their cordial invitation to them to return, it is likely that the war chest of the Constitutionalists will be supplied sufficiently to enable them to secure more munitions of war with which to prosecute their campaign toward Mexico City.

Moreover the Constitutionalists are supposed to have in their possession a large quantity of cotton, which was confiscated at Torreon, Chihuahua and elsewhere, which they doubtless will attempt to dispose of in a foreign market. While the figures may be exaggerated the valuation placed upon this cotton is $5,000,000. An effort was once made to dispose of it in the United States, but when the original owners protested the American market was quickly cut off.

Heading for the Capital.

Tampico is about 200 miles to the northeast of the Mexican capital, and it is the purpose of the revolutionary leaders to prosecute their campaign against the capital as quickly as possible. The road between the two cities is in bad shape, however, and consequently the advance cannot be made as expeditiously as might be desired.

Sooner or later General Pablo Gonzales, in command of the rebels at Tampico, is expected to effect a juncture with General Villa north of San Luis Potosi. Villa now hopes to capture Saltillo within a few days, and from that point will proceed south to San Luis Potosi. The latter is the last Federal stronghold between the Constitutionalists and Mexico City and is about 200 miles due north of the capital.

Held in Readiness.

Assuming that the revolutionists will succeed eventually in driving Huerta out of Mexico City it does not follow that the United States will forthwith cease its preparations for armed invasion, or at least of occupation of the country. President Wilson's program includes not only the retirement of President Huerta, but also the establishment of a stable government and it is his purpose to carry out the second part of his plan as well as the first.

Consequently the military forces of the United States will be held in readiness for service of the character described in the event the occasion for their immediate use does not arise. Army officers continue to be apprehensive over the situation in Mexico City and the military authorities now are preparing to send an expeditionary force into the capital from Vera Cruz at the first sign of anarchy in the federal district. Wild disorders are feared in the event Zapata captures the city before Villa and Gonzales can get there.

FEDERALS MAKING THEIR LAST STAND AT TAMPICO

Navy's Report of the Fall of Tampico

Washington, May 13.—The navy department issued tonight this statement of the situation at Tampico:

"From the dispatches received today the following appears to be a correct summary of the events at Tampico reported up to 8 p. m.:

"There was heavy firing around Tampico all of yesterday, although only one field gun was used, and was fired at long intervals during the day. An assault on the Federal lines was apparently made by the Constitutionalists, who are reported to have occupied some of the Federal trenches, from which they were driven out later in the day.

"At 3 p. m. yesterday the firing ceased and was not renewed until 5 o'clock this morning, when the final assault appears to have begun. The casualties during yesterday's fighting were very heavy on both sides, and the Federal forces are said to have had very little ammunition.

"At 12:30 o'clock word came down the river that the fighting was nearly over, and that the Federals were evacuating Tampico via the railroad, presumably the one leading to San Luis Potosi. The gunboats were apparently covering the retreat. There was heavy rifle firing in the plaza at 1 o'clock this afternoon, which seemed to indicate the actual occupation of the city, although the sound of heavy gun firing which was reported at that time would lead to the conclusion that parts of the town were still holding out, although this fire may have been directed toward the troops escaping by the railroad.

"At 2 o'clock the Federal gunboats Bravo and Zaragoza appeared at the mouth of the river and anchored near the foreign warships assembled outside the bar. Presumably the gunboats were stationed near the city to hold off by their fire the advancing Constitutionalist forces until the Federal troops could be loaded on the trains, and so far as can be surmised at this hour their retreat marks the last stage of organized resistance by the Federals."

OIL STORED AT TAMPICO IS VALUED AT $7,500,000

New York, May 13.—Oil experts made the following estimate today of the amount of oil stored in steel tanks and concrete underground reservoirs at Tampico:

Total amount of petroleum in storage, 15,000,000 barrels. Value $7,500,000.

Principal owners:

	Barrels.
Mexican Petroleum Co.	3,000,000
Eagle Oil Co. (Lord Cowdray's corporation)	3,000,000
Dutch Schell Co.	2,000,000
National Oil Co. (owned chiefly by Philadelphians)	500,000
Texas Oil Co. (old Gates corporation)	1,000,000
East Coast Oil Co. (Southern Pacific Railroad Co.)	1,000,000
International Oil Co. (John Hays Hammond's)	1,000,000
Waters-Pierce Co. (now Pierce Corporation)	500,000
Sims and Bowser	500,000
Spellsey Brothers	250,000

A barrel of oil is worth 50 cents in Tampico.

TEN KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Detroit, May 15.—Ten men, most of them chemists, were killed by the explosion of acid and chemicals in the mixing room of the Mexican Crude Rubber Co. on the west side here Friday.

Four other employes, removed from the steaming debris, were taken to a hospital and all may die.

Two men were less seriously hurt. The building, a one-story structure of solid concrete and cement, was almost obliterated.

Four of the dead are Mexicans.

Other buildings within a radius of a mile were more or less damaged. The loss was estimated at $50,000.

TO TEST OUT ENVIRONMENT

Will Try to Show Heredity Doesn't Count in Adopted Ward.

New York, May 18.—Firm in the belief that environment and education, and not heredity, govern the character of children, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ely, of this city, have adopted a fourth child. The new baby a girl, 18 months old, was the ward of the town of Newburg, N. Y., where she was born amid squalid surroundings, and soon found to be a burden by her mother when her father disappeared. The Elys have given it the name of Wilhelmina Roseblom Ely, and taken it into their home as a sister to the girl 5 years old and two boys, one 7 and another 5, adopted by them several years ago.

Mr. Ely is director of the League for Political Education. Mrs. Ely is the daughter of Dr. Rudolph H. Scheffer, the noted botanist.

INDICTS CANAL COMMISSARY

New York, May 14.—John Burke, manager of the commissary department of the Panama Canal zone, was indicted by the federal grand jury here today for conspiracy to defraud and for other alleged offenses. He was dismissed some time ago.

Indictments were also returned against three provision dealers at Colon, Panama. At the time of Burke's removal, it is alleged that he had accepted gratuities from dealers in supplies.

Burke's case has been under investigation by the grand jury here for three months.

LONDON CONSUL GENERAL DEAD

All England Mourns the Chauncey Depew of Our Diplomatic Service.

London, May 18.—Gloom has been cast over the American colony in London by the death yesterday of Consul General John L. Griffiths, who succumbed to heart disease. His death is regretted deeply not only in the English capital, but throughout the country, where he was almost as well known as in London on account of his brilliant after dinner speeches.

The late Mr. Griffiths was one of the most popular American officials who has ever held office in England. The reputation he won during his occupancy of the American consulate in Liverpool for his close attention to the duties of his office as well as for his good fellowship was fully maintained by him while he was in London.

Speaker and Writer.

Consul General Griffiths was the most sought after speaker in London and he certainly delivered more speeches and addresses after his arrival here in 1909 than any other man during the same period of time. He was a most prolific writer, and he sent very extensive reports to the state department at Washington while he still found time to do considerable literary work.

The British press pays the highest tributes today to the late consul general's abilities as an official, while the newspapers refer to him as a popular figure and praise his efforts in behalf of good relations between the United States and Great Britain. This was the subject of one of his most recent speeches, during which he said jealousies and animosities between Great Britain and the United States had disappeared and the two countries were moving forward to a common destiny.

End Came Suddenly.

Mr. Griffiths, who fell ill while he was in Paris some weeks ago returned to London only to be confined to bed again. However, he was able to go to his office on two or three occasions although this was done against his doctor's advice.

HEARS PLEA OF "DYNAMITERS"

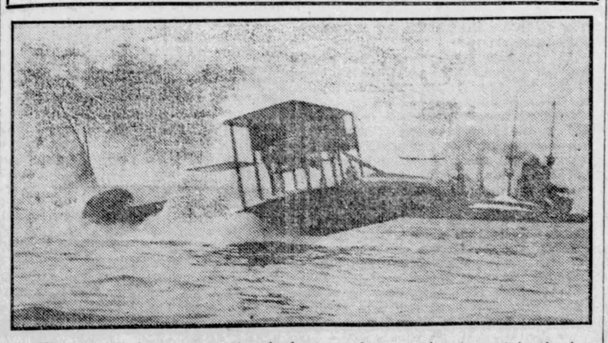
U. S. Court Listens to Argument Against New Trial.

Chicago, May 16.—Charles W. Miller, former United States district attorney for Indiana, who prosecuted the dynamite conspiracy case against a number of labor leaders in 1912, appeared again for the government today in the United States circuit court of appeals when the rehearing on the granting of the new trials of Olaf A. Tveitmoe, of San Francisco; Richard H. Houlihan, of Chicago, and William Bernhardt, Cincinnati, came up for oral argument.

Originally 30 of the convicted men filed appeals for new trials. The United States circuit court of appeals upheld the conviction of 24 and granted new trials for six. As to three of the latter—Tveitmoe, Houlihan and Bernhardt—the government requested a rehearing, which was granted.

Miller said the court had properly held that the general conspiracy had been established and that 24 of the defendants were directly connected with the conspiracy to transport dynamite and nitroglycerin upon passenger trains. The evidence, he said, must be largely circumstantial, but that "every link in the chain of circumstances is present" and that the verdict of the jury "is sustained by substantial evidence on every material point."

One of the Eyes of the Army



The picture shows a scouting hydro-aeroplane coming to rest in the bay of Vera Cruz. It has just returned from a flight over the lines of the Mexican Federalists, made for the purpose of discovering whether or not the enemy is reinforcing his position or acquiring reinforcements. These scouts are more trustworthy than spies and involve less risk for the person spying.

HUERTA DIDN'T WANT MAAS TO FIGHT TROOPS

Provisional President's Specific Orders Said to Have Been Violated at Vera Cruz.

San Francisco, Cal., May 15.—That Provisional President Huerta had issued specific orders to Gen. Gustav Maas, commanding the Mexican forces at Vera Cruz, to offer no opposition to the landing of the Americans there and that those orders were disobeyed by Gen. Maas on his own responsibility, is a statement vouched for today by El De Morelos, a Mexican architect, on his arrival here from Vera Cruz via New Orleans.

"I had confidential information, said De'Morelos, "that Huerta and Blanquet, minister of war, had ordered Gen. Maas not to resist the American occupation, but to retreat with his men to the hills.

"I talked with Maas on the evening of April 20. He told me he had received such orders and that they had not been countermanded. But," he said, "I am going to resist, notwithstanding.

"On receiving news of the landing of Admiral Fletcher's marines, Maas precipitately fled, at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 21, leaving his sword flag, decorations and personal effects at the commandencio."

REBELS WILL OPPOSE ANY MOVE ON TO MEXICO CITY

By B. C. Utecht, Staff Correspondent of the New York World. Copyright by Press Publishing Co.

Monterey, Mexico, May 15.—If a force of American soldiers tries to go to Mexico City to protect foreigners or for any other reason, the constitutionalists will resent the action.

They will regard it as an invasion of their own territory and would deem it a cause for war. Forces now operating around Tampico, Saltillo and other points would probably be sent to the capital under Villa in an effort to compel the American forces to retire.

This attitude is a change of front from Tuesday, when it was given out at the constitutionalist headquarters that the dispatch of United Staes troops to Mexico City would be considered an act against Huerta alone. The decision was reached after a conference over the military wire between leaders of the rebels.

Says Foreign Force Unnecessary.

General Villareal, speaking in behalf of the constitutionalises, declared that they could view the taking of Vera Cruz with forced composure, but that Mexico City is Mexico itself and that the presence of American soldiers here would not be tolerated.

General Villareal declared that foreigners are not out of danger and that the constitutionalists will be in the capital soon and give every protection, so the sending of a foreign force is unnecessary.

It was also announced that as soon as the rebel army takes Mexico City General Carranza will ask that the United States troops evacuate Vera Cruz.

The Constitutionalists are already making plans for governing the whole country, mapping out financial and industrial systems. They say the country will remain under military law for six to eight months, while the work of pacification is going on. General Carranza will be the provisional or military president.

When conditions are about normal an election will take place, and rebel leaders assert that it will be the first bona fide election held for 35 years, except that of Francisco Madero.

The army is repairing railroads as it advances, so they will get in operation as soon as the forces reach the capital.

Refugees from Saltillo today say that the suffering there is intense, and becomes worse daily. Old horses and burros are killed for meat and even this supply is nearly exhausted. The town can get no supplies from any direction, as the rebels surround it. The 12,000 federal soldiers there are expected to show a white flag in preference to fighting Villa.

Water is selling at 10 cents a cup.

PEACE CONFERENCE PUT OFF UNTIL WEDNESDAY

Washington, May 15.—The opening of the negotiations of the South American mediators in the Mexican controversy at Niagara Falls, Ont., was today postponed until Wednesday, May 20, the state department announced. The sessions were originally scheduled to begin Monday, May 18.

The delay was arranged at the request of the Brazilian ambassador, Mr. Da Gama, in order that the Mexican delegates to the conference, who are speeding northward from Key West today might not be unduly hurried in their trip to Niagara Falls. The Mexican delegation will reach Washington shortly after noon tomorrow and they will be given an opportunity by the postponement, to spend some time in Washington, in touch with the situation here, before proceeding to the formal negotiations.

ONLY AMERICANS FOR PILOTS

Goethals Lays Down Rule Governing Use of Panama Canal.

Washington, May 18.—American citizens only are to be trusted to pilot vessels passing through the Panama canal under the rules just laid down by Colonel Goethals to govern the appointment of pilots.

Applicants must, in addition to American nationality, be under 45 years of age and hold master's licenses for the great lakes or ocean going vessels. Already a large eligible list has been secured as the result of the direct examination by applicants by the superintendent of transportation from officers of the Panama railroad and steamship line; officers of other vessels running to Isthmian ports and employes on the Isthmus.

As Axline Looked in Military Attire

GEN. H. A. AXLINE

GEN. AXLINE IS DEAD

Was Prominent in Grand Army and Ohio Militia.

Zanesville, May 18.—Following an operation for a chronic ailment, performed five weeks ago, Gen. H. A. Axline, Ohio G. A. R. Commander in 1909, adjutant general of Ohio for four terms and assistant adjutant for two terms, died at 11 o'clock Sunday morning at the Good Samaritan Hospital.

Gen. Axline lived in Columbus, but was taken to his home city here for the operation.

He was 69. His grandfather served in the revolution, being at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered.

Gen. Axline served in the civil war, enlisting at the age of 14 years after being rejected twice before.

He was a retired major general of the Ohio National Guard and organized the Tenth Ohio volunteers for the Spanish-American war.

His wife and one daughter, both of Columbus, survive. The funeral will be held Tuesday.

General Axline's wife and daughter, Mrs. Claude Dewitt, Columbus, were at his bedside.

The funeral will be held here Tuesday at 10 o'clock, under the auspices of the Union Veteran Legion, G. A. R., and Masons, and the remains will be sent to Sandusky for interment.

Bos'n Dan Reilly's Own Story of Battle Against Mexicans

New York, May 16.—Here's what happened at Vera Cruz, told by a sailor in a sailor's way, the same being Bos'n Danny Reilly, champion pointer of the United States navy, the clear-eyed brawny lad who helped to give the Arkansas her records in target practice last September. "Beany" as Reilly is termed by his mates, sent the account from the front to his old shipmate, Billy Pause of this city.

The letter follows:

"Ashore in Vera Cruz, Mexico,
"April 27, 1914.

"Well, old boy, the Arkansas battalion has been under fire and showed that they are there with the goods—fighting as well as other things. We arrived here the night of the 21st and put the boys ashore about 2:30 in the morning. After landing we had to stick around for a couple of hours so as to get our bearings, and about 8 a. m. on the 22nd we started in to take the city. The district we got was certainly a peach. We had to pass the Utah gang on the way and had our first scrap while going through their district.

"The 'spigs' (Mexicans) were in windows and on roofs and were using all kinds of ammunition, mostly lead nose cartridges. After passing the Utah we had a nice stretch of seven blocks to clear and hold, and believe me it was hot work. We advanced up the street with one section on a side and two Colts and the field piece in the street. Behind us came the rest of the battalion, some going through the houses and others on the roof, where they did great work. We went through the center of our district with the loss of one man, Fried of the Fifth Division, he being killed coming through.

"We then started back and began on the side streets. That was where the hell started. One company started to cross a street and were chased to cover with four or five shots from windows. The trouble was that no one could see where they came from. A skirmish line was thrown across the street, but had to get to cover after losing one man, Watson of the first division, he being hit with three shots. We then started the Colts up the street and it stopped their fire for a few minutes.

One company got across all right, but when the three-inch gun and Colts started across they opened up again and got Phillip of the seventh division in the leg, and carried away a box of three-inch shells besides cutting the clothes of a few more.

"One company then went on the roofs and we backed the three-inch into a doorway on the corner and let her go two or three times. The firing stopped after that, and for about an hour they were carrying dead and wounded out of that block.

"Guillman got his there, too. He was shot through the lung, but we hear he is making out all right. A couple of more of our bunch got plugged there also, but are not hurt very bad. Yours truly had one slide on his rib, but did no more than break the skin. I did not know I was hit until it was over. I guess I was so damn scared I did not feel it strike.

"One of the great troubles we had at first was with the Red Cross Mexicans. They turned out to be federal soldiers and were moving to different places and potting us. We soon got wise, though, and stopped their work. After about four hours of this kind of stuff we took charge of an old woman's home and made it our headquarters. It is some camp, believe me. That night the trouble started again when they opened up on our sentries and on the camp, but we soon stopped their fire from our own and other roofs. Just now it is getting peaceful, but we are still searching houses for arms and getting all kinds of them."

BRYAN'S SPEECH LAUDS MEDIATION

Secretary of State Delivers an Address in New York.

New York, May 16.—William Jennings Bryan addressed the Brooklyn League, a civic organization, at its 16th annual dinner at the Masonic Temple building last night on "The New Era," referring incidentally to the Mexican situation and the pending mediation proceeding. It was toward the close of his address that Mr. Bryan alluded to his pacific policies and to the situation in Mexico.

"Mediation is just now being attempted in a question affecting the United States," said Secretary Bryan. "The representatives of three leading republics of Latin America have tendered their good offices to see if peace cannot be restored in Mexico. The President quickly accepted their good offices. I thank God that we have a President who hopes that mediation will succeed. He is in sympathy with those efforts and trusts that they will be successful and that the nation's honor will be maintained and the welfare of Mexico conserved.

"The President's desire for peace goes beyond the western hemisphere," he continued. "Under negotiations for arbitration now carried on, more than three-quarters of the people of the world are initiating an era of peace with the United States. More than thirty treaties have been negotiated. Fifteen have already been signed. Ten are almost ready for signature. We are linked by treaty compelling us to submit our differences to impartial tribunal without resort to force, with one-half the population of the world."

How Villa Army Moves Toward New Fields of Conflict

Gen. Francisco Villa, on the move from Torreon to Saltillo, is amply provisioned for thirty days. Each soldier cooks his provisions, which consist of tortillas of corn meal, dried beef, beans, and a little coffee, on fires built on the corrugated iron car roofs.

Coal cars are used to transport many of the infantry, while the field guns are loaded on flat cars, with men crouched in the spaces under the wheels and beneath the caissons.

Villa's forces are accompanied by an armored train, consisting of three cars running ahead of the locomotive. The first car carries several field pieces and machine guns, the second machine guns only, and the third is manned by sharpshooters. The train, which is protected by boiler iron, runs ahead of the connecting trains and serves as a protection for the track repair men.

That Villa expected heavy losses during the pending campaign is evidenced by the hospital corps of the army, which he began organizing a short time before the battle of Torreon. The corps consists of forty-five surgeons, 110 nurses, and more than 300 volunteer nurses. About twenty surgeons have gone to the front before Saltillo, while the others are in charge of hospital bases. There are four pharmacists at the front and at least two at each hospital base.

The transportation of the wounded from Saltillo will be effected by eight automobile ambulances and ten ordinary automobiles altered to carry the slightly wounded. Each brigade will have its field dressing station and as soon as possible the wounded will be sent to the rear.

SPECIAL EDITION FOR "BOB"

Congressional Record Prints 368 Pages of La Follette's "Remarks."

Washington, May 15.—Democratic economists of the house, including Representative Barhart, of Indiana, chairman of the house printing committee, were stirred today over the appearance of a special edition of the Congressional Record containing information Senator LaFollette desired published on the question of railroad rates.

The special edition contained 300 pages, mostly printed in fine solid type, and was devoted to communications from individuals and organizations on the railroad freight rate question, inserted as "remarks" by the Wisconsin senator.

"The greatest abuse of the Congressional Record printing and franking privilege since I have been a member of this house," is the way Representative Barnhart characterized the publication of the Record. Mr. Barnhart told the house the publication, as computed by the government printing office, meant a total loss to the taxpayers of the country of $13,769.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, May 18.—May wheat here at the opening today failed to follow the wild advance noted in the Chicago market. The market here for cash and May wheat opened down ½c each to 98½c. There was a fractional advance noted in the July. September wheat was up ¼c to 88c. Liverpool had a wild opening due to shorts covering. Reports of droughty weather prevailing in the Volga district of Russia had a bearing also. Northwest receipts were larger than a week ago. Local recipts of wheat increased materially during the past week.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close May 18.	Close May 16.
Wheat—					
Cash	98½	98½	98	98	99
May	98½	98½	98	98	99
July	88⅞	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
Sept.	88	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	87¾
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	71½	72
May	72¼	72¼	71	71	72¼
July	70½	70½	69¼	69¼	70
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	43	43½
May	43	43	42⅝	42½	43
July	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼	41½
Sept.	38⅞	38⅞	38½	38½	38½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	7.62½	....	....	7.60	7.65
Octo	7.95	....	....	7.95	7.95
Dec	7.95	....	....	7.95	7.95
Rye—					
No 2	....	....	....	62	64
Timothy—					
Cash	2.32½	....	....	2.32½	2.32½
Sept	2.37½	....	....	2.37½	2.37½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	97¼	97½	96⅝	97¼	96⅝
July	88	88⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
Sept.	86⅝	87	86¼	86⅝	86½
Corn—					
May	69½	69½	68	68⅝	69¼
July, old	68	68⅛	66⅝	66⅞	67⅝
July, new	68	68⅛	66⅝	66⅞	67⅝
Sept., old	66¼	66½	65⅛	65⅝	66¼
Sept., new	66¼	66½	65⅝	65½	66⅛
Oats—					
May	40¼	40⅝	39⅝	40¼	40⅜
July	38⅞	39	38⅝	38½	38⅝
Sept.	37	37⅛	36½	36½	36⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	....	....	....	19.82	19.80
July	20.10	20.22	20.02	20.02	20.05
Sept	20.15	20.27	20.02	20.02	20.10
Lard —					
May	....	....	....	10.07	10.10
July	10.20	10.25	10.17	10.17	10.20
Sept	10.37	10.40	10.35	10.35	10.35
Ribs—					
May	....	....	....	11.25	11.30
July	11.45	11.45	11.35	11.35	11.40
Sept	11.52	11.55	11.45	11.45	11.50

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	91⅝	91½
July	....	....	....	92¼	91⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	94⅝	94⅝
July	....	....	....	94⅞	94⅞

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, May 18.—Butter lower; creameries, 18@25½c. Eggs higher; receipts, 21,099 cases; pointsat mark, cases included, 17½@18½c; ordinary firsts, 17 1-4@17¾c; firsts, 18½@18.8.c. Cheese steady; daisies, 14¾@16c; twins, 14¼@14½c; Americas, 15½@15¾; long horns, 15@15 1-4c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 62 cars; mixed, 50@55c; Michigan and Wisconsin red, 55@60c; do white, 60@65c; Minnesota white, 55@60c. Poultry—Alive higher; fowls, 15½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 18.—Hogs receipts 30,000; steady; bulk of sales, $8.50@8.55; light, $8.35@8.60; mixed, $8.30@8.57½; heavy $8.10@8.55; rough, $8.10@8.25; pigs, $7.50@8.45. Cattle, receipts, 21,000; steady; beeves, $7.35@9.30; steers, $7.10@8.20; stockers and feeders, $6.40@8.50; cows and heiers, $3.65@8.65; calves, $7.50@10.50. Sheep, receipts 18,000; slow; sheep, $5.35@6.20; yearlings, $6.00@7.25; lambs, $6.25@8.45; springs, $6.50@9.75.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, May 18.—Cattle, receipts, 1,300; higher; heavy steers, $9.00@9.25; fat steers, $8.70@8.90; fair steers, $8.25@7.50; butcher steers, $8.00@8.50; fat cows, $7.00@7.65; fair cows, $5.00@6.00; butcher bulls, $7.25@8.25; milch cows, $60@90. Hogs, receipts, 7,000; higher; prime heavies, heavy mediums and yorkers, $8.90@8.95; pigs, $8.60@8.85. Sheep and lambs, receipts 7,500; steady; top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $8.65. Calves, receipts 1,000; higher; top, $11.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,600; prime steers, $8.85@9.00; shipping, $8.25@8.75; butchers, $7.25@8.00; heifers, $7.00@8.40; cows, $3.75@7.50; bulls, $6.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $6.75@8.00; stock heifers, $6.50@7.00; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@60.00. Veals—Receipts, 2,000; $5.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 18,400; heavy and mixed, $8.80@8.85. Yorkers, $8.85@9.00; pigs, $8.90@9.00; roughs, $7.50@7.65; stags, $6.50@7.00; dairies, $8.00@8.85. Sheep—Receipts, 14,400; lambs, $6.00@6.80; yearlings, $5.00@7.75; wethers, $6.10@6.65; ewes, $2.50@6.00; sheep, mixed, $5.85@6.15.

I Tell You Catarrh CAN Be Cured

I Know That What Cured Me After 25 Years of Useless Doctoring Will Interest Every Catarrh Victim and I'll Spend the Money to Tell Them How This Modern Wonder Was Accomplished.

You Can Try and Prove This Great Method Absolutely Free of Cost.

I am not a doctor and not a scientist, but simply an American business man with plain common sense enough to appreciate a really good thing when I have it proved to me, and with enough humanity to want others to benefit as I did. When a man suffers all the inconvenience, the humiliation, the embarrassment of catarrh for 25 long years, spending hundreds of dollars and much valuable time on alleged remedies, without any success, and then suddenly finds a means that cures him almost like magic, it is his plain duty to see that all the world is made to hear of it.

It makes no difference how bad your Catarrh or Asthma may be, the very first use of this treatment will bring you INSTANT relief. I tell you to depend upon it absolutely.

For all those years I went about half ashamed of myself, always conscious of the nauseating and disgusting practices I was forced to indulge in. I couldn't help hawking, spitting, sneezing and blowing my nose, no matter where I happened to be (just as you do if you are a catarrh victim), and I was well aware that people shunned me like a leper and kept away from my vile breath and filthy habits as much as they could.

After I had tried about everything (half a hundred different remedies), I learned of this wonderful Swiss treatment and had proved to me some of the remarkable results it had brought about. I tried it and was **better in an instant.** In just a short time I was well and free from that awful catarrh.

I was so pleased, so thankful, that I determined everyone should have the chance to profit by it. I bought the formula and rights and now offer you sufferers from catarrh the chance to try this wonderful SWISS-AMERICAN VAPORATOR without a cent of cost. Just send me the coupon below. The VAPORATOR is so small it can be carried in the pocket or handbag and used without trouble or publicity. Just send the coupon—but do it NOW. Grasp the opportunity while it still knocks at your door. Send **today** sure.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

A. H. Preeman,

Suite 655, 102 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I have never tried the SWISS-AMERICAN VAPORATOR TREATMENT, and should like to do so if I can without any cost for the trial. I suffer from catarrh or asthma.

Name .....

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Address.....

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FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 296 J. Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

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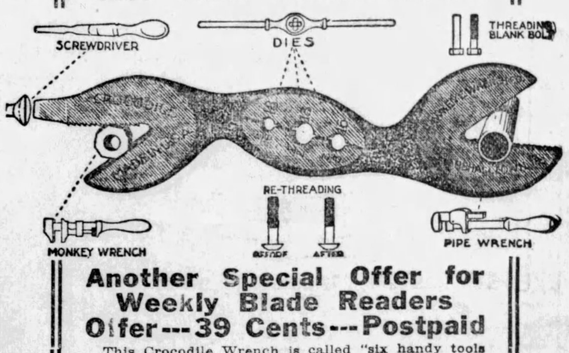

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COUPON

FOR WEEKLY BLADE READERS.

This Coupon and 39 cents will entitle any reader of the Weekly Blade to one Crocodile Wrench, sent postage prepaid.

Weekly Blade Premium Department, Toledo, Ohio.

Everybody Drinks Coca-Cola

—it answers every beverage requirement—vim, vigor, refreshment, wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

HUERTA MAY GIVE UP TO BRING PEACE

Dispatches Say Provisional President Has Authorized Delegates to Present Resignation.

Washington, May 18.—General Huerta has authorized the Mexican mediation delegates to submit his resignation in case such a course is found necessary to a settlement in peace negotiations. This was stated positively in dispatches today from a thoroughly competent diplomatic source in Mexico City, to one of the foreign representatives here, and confirms intimations given by friends of the delegates here yesterday.

Regime Going to Pieces.

The information of Huerta's attitude now received through foreign diplomatic channels, agrees with the view obtained by some of the close friends of the Mexicans during their stop here. According to this view the delegates realized that the present administration at Mexico City was fast going to pieces and it was inevitable that Huerta give place to some other authority. It did not, however, disclose that Huerta had authorized his resignation if they considered that course necessary, and this more definite phase was first made known in the dispatch through diplomatic channels.

The Mexican delegates are not "Huertistas," but represent broadly the best elements in the federal districts, desirous of bringing about an orderly government in that section and throughout Mexico. In that respect their wishes are believed to correspond with the wishes and intentions of the American government.

Don't Favor Military Men.

Who will come after Huerta—whether an individual or a provisional commission—still is an open question, but it is gathered that the succession will not be likely to fall on military leaders who have come into prominence "by arbitrary force."

"The Huerta delegates never will agree to the selection for provisional present of any of the constitutionalist military men," said a man who had a long talk with the Huerta representatives here yesterday.

"They are not suggesting any names, however, for provisional president, nor are they going to make any suggestions to the mediators unless asked, as they are expecting the initiative to come from the three South American diplomats. They want some one, however, for provisional president who will guarantee a fair election to all parties concerned and who has not been a military partisan. Of course this would not exclude a number of men who have been in sympathy with the constitutionalists, but not military leaders."

Peace for Mexico?

This view coincided with that obtained from other persons who had informal talks with the Huerta delegates here. The three Mexicans did not divulge the nature of their long conference with Huerta before their departure, but a man who knows the viewpoint of the three men said:

"They are prepared to go to the limit in the way of concessions, and will recommend to Huerta the reasonable thing. People who talked with the Huerta delegates said they realized the situation has progressed far beyond the Tampico incident and that at Niagara Falls they would be confronted with settling the broad problem of restoring peace to Mexico."

According to this information from Mexico City, General Huerta at first authorized the delegates to discuss only the question of the Tampico conflict, leading to the American occupation of Vera Cruz. Later the Mexican dictator, it is explained, came to recognize the necessity of a broader settlement and then conveyed to the delegates assurances that he was prepared to step down should this course be found necessary for them.

Must Consult Constitutionalists.

The problem causing chief concern to diplomats in Mexico City now is that of the form of administration to be established during the interregnum before a constitutionally elected president could assume office.

No intimations concerning the name of a possible successor to Huerta were contained in the dispatch, this subject being one in which it would be necessary to consult opinion of constitutionalists and other leaders in Mexico.

Supreme Court Justice Lamar and Frederick W. Lehman, who will represent the United States at the peace conference at Niagara Falls, Ont., today arranged to leave Washington at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. This arrangement will put the American delegates at the scene of the conference about the time the Mexican delegates arrive there from New York.

With the arrival here shortly after 10 o'clock today of Romulo S. Naon, Agentine minister, the first of the South American mediators reached the scene where they will formally open their conference Wednesday.

The Brazilian minister in Mexico City informed the state department today that the Mexican department of communications had appointed three men to resume charge of the Lobos Island light now operated by American forces.

DYNAMITERS TO PRISON

Chicago, May 18.—The United States circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit entered an order remanding twenty-four men convicted of dynamite conspiracy back to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., Saturday.

The convicted men were ordered to report either to the United States marshal at Chicago or to the warden of the penitentiary not later than June 6.

Presiding Justice Baker and Judges Seaman and Mack granted the men the additional three weeks upon the earnest plea of Attorney Elijah N. Zoline of counsel for the defense. He asked for sixty days.

The order of the court practically will affect only nineteen of the convicted men, as five of those whose cases were affirmed returned to the penitentiary voluntarily and are now serving their terms.

Arguments on the government's petition opposing a new trial for the following three was scheduled to be resumed before the court of appeals this morning:

Olaf A. Tveitmoe of San Francisco, secretary of the California Building Trades council.

Richard H. Houlihan, of Chicago, business agent of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union.

William Bernhardt.

AMERICANS AND MEXICANS WHO'LL TRY TO BUILD PEACE PLAN

THREE OF THE U.S. ENVOYS TO THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE LEFT TO RIGHT FREDERICK W LEHMANN, ROBT LANSING & H PERCIVAL DODGE, SEC'Y.

Photos Copyrighted by International News Service and American Press Association.

These men, representing the United States and Mexico, meet this week in Niagara Falls., Ont., to discuss ways and means of ending the Mexican difficulty. Associate Justice Lamar and former United States Solicitor General Lehman are America's peace delegates and H. Percival Dodge is the secretary. Mexico has sent three delegates.

LUIS ELGUERO NOTED LAWYER

EMILIO RABASA CHAIRMAN OF DELEGATION

AUGUSTIN RODRIQUEZ 70 YEARS OLD.

Not Enough God in the Schools, Says the Vice President

Washington, May 18.—Vice President Marshall's declaration that one of America's ills today "is that there is too much science in the so-called educational system and too little God Almighty," occasioned comment in Washington today. The statement was made at a church gathering here last night.

"There is this thing wrong in many of the churches," said the vice president, "that because church and state are separate and the state makes the schools, the church feels itself absolved from any duty in the direction of education of youth.

"The state is permitted to mold children from the age of six up through the time when they are going through colleges, where many of the professors are agnostics and atheists. But now the church is awakening to the fact that children should be reared in the way of Christian faith from the nursery upward. I believe that there is in this country today a great spiritual awakening, and the church is beginning to see that it has turned over entirely too many of its functions to the state."

The vice president also let it be known that some day he would forget all of the other political parties and join the Socialists. "But," he added, "I shall never do this until it becomes a friend of the church; never while it flaunts on the streets a red banner in the face of faith in God and the marriage service. The socialism in which I believe, and to which I hope some day to adhere, is not that which concerns itself with consideration of power and property, but that of spirit."

ON BELATED HONEYMOON

Astor and His Bride Sail Out to Sea on Board His Yacht.

New York, May 18.—Vincent Astor, much improved in health, according to his friends, has sailed away from New York with his bride for a short sea trip. On board his wacht, the Noma, Mr. and Mrs. Astor came to New York from Rhinebeck on Saturday, and on Sunday the yacht steamed out to sea. The trip, it was said, would not extend further than Chesapeake Bay.

The present trip is the frist the couple have taken since their wedding on April 30.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The peace conference at Niagara Falls begins Wednesday.

Its purpose is to settle the difficulties which exist between the United States and Mexico.

THE MEDIATORS—

ROMULO S. NAON, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Argentina.

D. DA GAMA, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Brazil.

SENOR DON EDUARDO SUAREZ, M., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Chile.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVES—

JOSEPH RUCKER LAMAR, associate justice of the United States supreme court, formerly a member of the Georgia legislature and a member of the supreme court of Georgia.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LEHMANN, formerly solicitor general of the United States and formerly president of the American Bar Association.

H. PERCIVAL DODGE, secretary, former minister to Panama, graduate of Harvard and the Harvard law school. He was third secretary of the American embassy in Berlin, formerly minister to Honduras and Salvador and to Morocco. He was the first chief of the Latin-American bureau of the state department.

HUERTA'S REPRESENTATIVES—

EMILIO RABASA, author of the best Mexican work on international law and Huerta's choice for ambassador to the United States had Huerta been recognized. He was also a candidate for minister of foreign relations.

AUGUSTIN RODRIGUEZ, director of the School of Law, Mexico City, and oldest practicing attorney in the republic.

LUIS ELGUERO, senator, capitalist, politician, lawyer of note and appointee by Mexican government for the National and Central banks of Mexico, and a member of the board of directors of the National railways.

RAFAEL ELGUERO, secretary, son of Luis Elguero.

CONFERENCE PROCEDURE—

The three mediators will make all suggestions and initiate all moves. From them must come the plan which all parties interested will take under consideration. The American delegates have no plenary power. Their only authority is an autograph letter from the President instructing them to act as a channel of communication between the United States government and the A. B. C. mediators. They will make their headquarters when not attending the sessions on the American side of the border.

TARIFF FIGURES SHOW BIG LOSSES

Exports Fall Off, Imports Increase, Cost of Living Is No Less.

Washington May 18.—Authoritive figures on the first six months' operation of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law show that there has been an increase of imports, a decrease of exports, a falling off of revenues from tariff charges, and a slowing down of manufacturing business.

The imports increased 37 per cent. Notwithstanding the increase in imports, practically all in foodstuffs, the cost of living has not gone down. On fresh meats, for example, the price has soared 30 per cent since the duty was taken off.

Coincident with the operation of the tariff law is a deficit in the treasury of $37,097,955, as against a surplus of $7,395,706 last year. This deficit is attributed to the fact that the returns from the income tax have not begun to come in yet. The treasury department expects them to more than make it up.

From reliable sources it is learned, however, that notwithstanding this spoken optimisim, there are grave fears that the revenue from the income tax law will not be sufficient to make up the deficit from reduced tariff charges.

Imports of manufactures have materially increased, the quantity of manufacturers' material drawn from abroad has been greatly reduced, and exports of American manufactures have fallen off.

The value of finished manufactures imported in the six months' operation of the law, Oct. 1 to April 1, is $228,000,000, against $215,000,000 in the same period of last year; the value of manufacturers' material imported is $469,000,000, against $517,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year; the value of manufactures exported is $541,000,000, against $582,000,000 in the like period of last year, and the receipts from customs are only $140,000,000, against $165,000,000 in the same months of last year.

The closing month of the period showed larger total imports than any other, $183,000,000, against $133,000,000 in the first month. On the other hand, the exports of domestic products have steadily fallen, the figure for October, 1913, having been $269,000,000, and in March, 1914, only $184,000,000.

Striking Increase in Imports.

In those articles of manufacture in which the duty was reduced, there has been a striking increase in importation, due apparently to the slowing down in production by American manufacturers.

In tinplate, for example, on which the duty was decreased about one-third, the imports of the six months under the new tariff were over 33,000,000 pounds, against less than 3,000,000 in the same months of last year, an increase of 1,000 per cent, while the exports fell from 74,000,000 in the six months of last year to 43,000,000 pounds in the six months under the new law.

The records of the six months show an importation of 83,000,000 pounds of fresh beef in that period, or about two ounces per month for each individual in the United States, but the official records of the department of commerce show that the price at which the meat was imported was over 30 per cent higher in March under the new law than in September, the last month of the old law, while in many other of the articles on which duties were reduced the prices abroad were promptly advanced.

HUERTA AIDE FLEES FROM MEXICO CITY

Former Minister Says Capital Soon Will Be in Revolt Against Dictator.

Vera Cruz, May 19.—Dr. Aureliano Urrutia, ex-minister of the interior, declared that he left the capital because he feared assassination and in the belief that a revolt would shortly occur in the City of Mexico.

"I left the capital," he said, "for two reasons. The first was a knowledge of a plot among Gen. Huerta's close political supporters to assassinate me, they saying that I knew too much. Second, there has been planned a general revolt of the people and the army.

"I would not be surprised to receive now, at any minute, news of an uprising against Huerta, whom the people and the army are tired of and of whom the people and the army are determined to rid themselves. I did not want to be in Mexico City when this occurred."

Twice arrested and hustled through the streets by American soldiers and hissed and threatened by his countrymen, Urrutia was forced to endure yesterday some of the indignities to which he subjected others while he was high in power at the capital. He expects to sail for Europe at the first opportunity.

In spite of the sentiment of the crowd which stood before his hotel and shouted: "Let us witness that American justice be done," Gen. Funston has been asked to order Urrutia's detention until such time as they have at Mexico City a new government and a new judiciary before whom charges against the ex-minister can be filed for alleged crimes perpetrated, as is generally claimed, while he was minister of the interior.

There appears little likelihood Urrutia will be held. At one time Gen. Funston did tell him to leave as soon as possible, but, relenting, he sent word to him he might remain in Vera Cruz temporarily.

Denounced by Natives.

Urrutia professed that his only desire was to remain here under protection of the Americans, that he had no object in going to Europe and that to remain at the capital was to face the anger of Huerta. Before night, however, he had decided that he would not stay.

This decision was due to the attitude of his own people rather than to any lack of hospitality on the part of the Americans. After he had been taken to a hotel from the police station, where he was detained after his arrival, he crossed the street with his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, to lunch at a cafe. American soldiers accompanied him. They stood in the dining room near his table and outside other soldiers were busy preventing the intrusion of angry natives who muttered their threats and openly denounced him.

Editor Is Arrested.

Antonio Rivero de la Torre, editor of El Dictamen, who was the leader of a demonstration against Dr. Urrutia, is still held at police headquarters charged with disturbing the peace. He has become a popular hero.

The Urrutia incident has served to demonstrate in a striking manner the widespread anti-Huerta sentiment in Vera Cruz. Most fugitives from the capital are welcomed by the residents of Vera Cruz, but they found it difficult to separate Urrutia from the Huerta regime notwithstanding the public dropping of the man by the provisional president.

"Why, it would appear that they think I am still working for Huerta," said the big-framed fugitive, as he paced up and down his room in front of his wife, whose eyes were red with weeping.

"They refuse to believe that I, too, am in danger of my life from that man. Some of them think I am down here on some sort of secret mission for Huerta and others that I am here conniving at some plot or other with the rebels.

"I asure you that I am doing neither. I am trying to get away from scenes and situations that have grown hateful to me and which are blotting the record of my country.

"Not since the tenth of September have I had anything to do with the government and only once in all that time have I seen Huerta."

Dr. Urrutia referred to an incident at a dinner at Chapultepec last fall when Querido Mohouo and Jose Maria Lozano, members of Huerta's cabinet, drank the health of Huerta, styling him as the modern Napoleon and lauding him as being even greater than the Corsican.

At that time Dr. Urrutia says he did stand before the president and opposed the idea of placing a halo about the head of Huerta, telling Huerta that on the day he resigned and opened the way for true democracy in which "Indians, such as you and I," migh participate he indeed would be great.

SAY HUERTA DROVE OUT MAN WHO WANTED HIM TO QUIT

Vera Cruz, May 19.—Archbishop Moray del Rio was driven out of Mexico City by Provisional President Huerta, according to information received here today. The archbishop, the story says, sought an interview with General Huerta which was at first refused, but later accorded upon the representation that the churchman had a communication from the pope.

The communication, it is stated, proved to be a suggestion that General Huerta resign. The president appeared to take this advice dispassionately, making no reply. On the following day, however, a messenger came to the archbishop with a warning from Huerta that he would do well to leave the country.

ADMITS FIRING ON TENT COLONY

Lieutenant Declares Strikers Fired First—Women and Children There.

Denver, May 15.—The state militia fired directly into the tents at Ludlow where two women and 1 children were suffocated by fire and smoke April 20, according to the admission Thursday afternoon by First Lieutenant Maurice C. Bigelow, one of the chief witnesses for the state soldiers before court martial at Golden.

Bigelow is first lieutenant in company B. Colorado National Guard. He declared that the tents were not fired upon until after strikers had attacked the militia. He said that about 6 o'clock in the evening he, Capt. T. C. Linderfelt and Lieut. R. J. Linderfelt were fired upon by strikers from the tents, the shooting by the strikers prior to that hour having come from a railroad cut and an arroya.

"Then we opened fire on the tent colony proper," said the witness. "We were about 40 yards from the first tent. We fired into it, then crossed the road and used the water tank as cover, meanwhile continuing our firing.

"The first tent was the first to catch fire. It caught in the middle of the roof. Earlier in the day I had seen smoke coming from the stovepipe on that tent, as well as from others. I heard several explosions. Then a woman ran out, screaming 'Dynamite!' and after the second and third tents had caught fire we ran to rescue women and children from the colony."

The witness said the fire in the tent colony continued until 3 o'clock in the morning, with frequent explosions. He heard detonations of both giant powder and dynamite. By 3 o'clock every tent had been destroyed.

Major Patrick J. Hamrock, one of the 39 on trial for murder, arson and larceny, announced today that his defense would be that the soldiers were compelled to fire on the strikers. He also declared that the finding of a mutilated body of one of the militiamen caused the soldiers to seek revenge.

More than 100 union men were indicted by the Boulder county grand jury as a result of the battle at the Hecla mine, where a mine guard was killed. Included in the number are.

John R. Lawson, Colorado member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America.

Edward L. Doyle, secreary-treasurer of District 15.

W. T. Hickey, secretary of the State Federation of Labor.

Jack Carter.

John O'Connor, of the Louisville local union.

Joe Potestio, secretary of the Louisville local.

They are charged with murder and assault to murder.

Refusal of the Colorado house of representatives yesterday to concur in the senate's amendment to the military expense bond issue and the failure of the joint conference committee last night to agree on the proposition in the measure to refuse payment as militiamen to mine guards and detectives who enlisted in the strike zone after the strike was called, today necessitated the appointment of a second joint conference committee.

Second in interest, perhaps, to the military maintenance bond issue bill, is the resolution introduced yesterday in the senate by William C. Robinson, Progressive, asking Gov. E. M. Amons to retire "in the interest of the state."

Testimony bearing upon the cause of the death of Louis Tikas, "Louis the Greek," leader of the Greeks in the Ludlow tent colony, was expected to be brought out today at the general court martial.

The disappearance of Tikas on the day previous to the battle, strike leaders say, was the cause of hostility on the part of the strikers, which culminated in the four days' warfare, subsequent to April 20. It is claimed by strikers that Tikas was summoned to a conference with Major P. J. Hamrock, commanding the troops at Ludlow, and never returned.

BEVERIDGE HITS WILSON

Progressive Criticizes U. S. Policy in Mexico.

Indianapolis, May 19.—Albert J. Beveridge, former United States senator and now a candidate on the Progressive ticket for that office, severely criticized the Mexican policy of the Democratic administration at a dinner of the Indiana Progressive club here last night.

He advocated a constructive policy by this government in the handling of the Mexican situation and asserted that recent Mexican incidents had indicated that the United States had lost its place as first power of the western hemisphere. Mr. Beveridge declared that he could not see where mediation by the South American republics would result in peace.

"Assuming that the 'A. B. C. mediation' settles all these things for us and that we submit," said Mr. Beveridge, "what then are the 'mediators' to do with the hordes of professional bandits and murderers who are making Mexico a shambles?

"I repeat that everybody wishes to avoid war; but let those who excuse the administration's conduct because they feel that perhaps a truce may be patched up, remember that history shows that this is not the way to avoid war; but on the contrary the way to make real war inevitable.

"Feebleness of purpose and uncertain as to policy never prevented war."

Mr. Beveridge criticized President Wilson for not taking definite action before the American bluejackets were arrested at Tampico.

PROCLAMATION---TO ALL PATRIOTIC AMERICANS

The Weekly Blade is distributing big American flags at an unusual price—you want one for your home or store—raise it on the many patriotic holidays and occasions such as G. A. R. reunions, etc. This flag is 3 feet x 5 feet—sunproof, rainproof, guaranteed not to run or fade. The stripes are sewed, the unions printed; it has canvas headings, with brass grommets. You'll be proud of it—and you ought to have it flying over your home on **Memorial Day, May 30th, on Flag Day, June 14th, and the Fourth of July.** Every convention day and Home-coming day is an occasion.

FLAG

Postpaid to Your Home **49c** **A Real Bargain**

This is a bargain--send 49c in stamps or money order to The Weekly Blade Premium Dept., Toledo, O.

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RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

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Railway Postal Clerks Wanted. $75.00 month; life job. Write immediately for full particulars. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Learn Public Speaking Extemporaneous Speaking, debating. Address B. University Book Co., 725 Columbus ave., N. Y.

Hustling Man Under 50 Years Wanted, each locality, to introduce our new memberships; either spare or full time—$50 to $500 monthly; experience unnecessary. Address, The I-L-U 2027, Covington, Ky.

I Made $50,000 in Five Years With a Small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

AGENTS.

$180.00 Absolutely Sure—Man or Woman to distribute literature. 60 days' work. Opportunity for promotion. Experience unnecessary. Spare time may be used. Ziegler Co., Philadelphia.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Men Wanted—With Rigs, to Introduce our guaranteed poultry preparation; $100 monthly salary and expenses. Redwood Chemical Co., 90, St. Paul, Minn.

FARM LANDS.

Oregon State Publications Free—Oregon Almanac and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 50, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HELP WANTED.

U. S. Government Jobs Open to Men and women. Over 15,000 appointments coming; $75 to $150 month. Life jobs; pleasant work; short hours; vacations. Common sense education sufficient. Full directions telling how to get position, free. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-31, Rochester, N. Y.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms Wanted. We have direct buy- ers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10 Useful Household Articles, 10c in Coin. Only one order in a family. O. S. Smith, 721 Cooper St., Greenville, Ill.

25 Beautiful High Grade Souvenir postcards for only 10c. The REHM CO., Weehawken, N. J.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Free Government Land—Near 500,000 acres in Arkansas now open to homestead entry. Guide book with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of state 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

Pure Tobacco Leaf. No dope. No flav- oring. Grown in Henry County, Virginia. From farmer to you. One pound 35c, 3 pounds $1.00. Money back if not satisfied. Sample for 5c. Piedmont Tobacco Co., Box A-202, Danville, Va.

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PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted send free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

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